



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

# ECONOMIC SURVEY

1992 – 93

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

FEBRUARY 1993



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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ECONOMIC SURVEY

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
AND  
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE DEPARTMENT

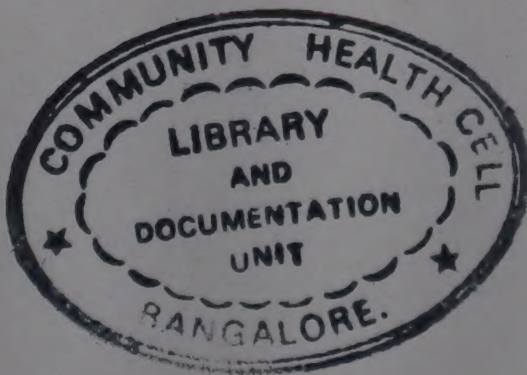


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E C O N O M I C   S I T U A T I O N







## ECONOMIC SITUATION 1992-93

Growth of Karnataka's economy during 1992-93 is anticipated at 4.2 per cent. This is also in conformity with the growth projected for the national economy. Considering the growth recorded in the State during 1991-92 (7.4 per cent) and also Eighth Plan target (5.6 per cent) the growth anticipated during the year is low. The performance of the State is likely to be less than satisfactory in agriculture; and no better in the basic infrastructural sectors like power and irrigation. Progress in industrial production is also expected to follow the national trend i.e. a severe set-back during 1991-92 and a partial recovery during the current year. Inadequate and uneven distributions of rainfall during the Kharif season followed by unusual floods in some parts of the State during November has been an important factor causing a set-back to agriculture. The sluggish performance in industries is partly attributed to the initial adverse impact of the structural adjustments and liberalisation process initiated in the country. Industrial development is anticipated to regain its momentum once the process is fully worked out.

On the prices front, there has been a marked improvement both in Karnataka and in the country as a whole. Excepting a brief innings following the hike in the prices of petroleum products, the inflation has registered a steady decline. State has maintained the high tempo of investment under plan which has also been supported by a satisfactory improvement in the institutional lending.

Despite a significant step up in public and institutional investment in the past few years, its impact on the growth of the commodity sector is yet to be fully reflected. Realisation of Eighth Plan growth target of 5.6 per cent per annum calls for a concerted effort to improve the system's efficiency and realise benefits on the past investment; besides, efforts to translate the policy of structural adjustments and liberalisation into action particularly at the State level.



## State Income

As per the revised estimates of State Income the State's economy has registered an average growth of 4.6 per cent per annum during the decade of 1980's. The trends in the growth of output in the economy (income in real terms) revealed significant fluctuations over the years largely on account of heavy dependence of the State's economy on monsoons. The growth was negative during two years viz., 1980-81 & 1985-86. Annual average growth achieved in the State's economy was 4.1 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan which has gone up to 5.2 per cent during the Seventh Plan.

In the year, 1990-91 there was only a moderate growth of 2.3 per cent. However during 1991-92 the growth rate has improved to 7.4 per cent. The State income at 1980-81 prices which was Rs.9940 crores during 1991-92 is anticipated to go up to Rs.10361 crores during the current year. That is, the State's economy is anticipated to register a growth rate of 4.2 per cent in the current year. It is interesting to note that the anticipated growth in the national economy also is placed at 4.2 per cent as per the Advance Estimates of National Income of CSO. The per capita income at constant prices in the State is anticipated to go up by 2.6 per cent during the current year. The State Income data also shows that terms of trade have gone favourable to agriculture in recent years. It is significant also to note that the share of primary sector which was about 46 per cent in the State Income in 1980-81 has declined to about 37 per cent by 1991-92. Conversely the share of tertiary sector has gone up during the same period from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. But the share of secondary sector has registered only a marginal growth, from 21 per cent to 23 per cent.

## Prices

After witnessing a high rate of inflation of about 14 per cent during 1991-92, it is refreshing to note that the price situation in the Country has greatly eased during the current year. Inflation rate as reflected in the Wholesale Price Index (on a point to point basis) declined to a below-double-digit level in July-August, 1992. The Price Index again moved up in the latter months largely because of hike in the prices of petroleum products and increase in the prices of fertilizers consequent upon lifting up of the price



controls and the inflation rate has again touched 10 per cent by October, 1992; but came down to 8.5 per cent by the end of November, 1992. There was a further fall in the inflation rate during December, 1992 and January, 1993 bringing down the annual rate of inflation to 6.8 per cent for the week ended January 16, 1993. Inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index has also similarly come down during the current year from 14.3 per cent in 1991 to 9 per cent in 1992. Thus the price trends during the current year so far indicate that the target of containing inflation during the current year within 8 per cent level may be achieved.

The trends in the Wholesale Prices during the current year revealed that during the first eight months, the Wholesale Prices have increased by 5.3 per cent compared to 10.8 per cent during the same period of last year. The prices of primary articles which have witnessed a very steep increase last year have registered an increase of 4 per cent during the first eight months of the current year. While the prices of manufactured products have gone up by 7 per cent compared to 8.7 per cent last year, Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants is the only group whose Wholesale Price Index has registered a higher increase during the current year (10%) compared to the previous year (5.9%). This is because of a steep increase in the prices of petroleum products effected in September, 1992. What is more redeeming in the price trends during the current year is that the prices of cereals, pulses, and also the important oilseeds like Groundnut, and Sunflower have declined during the first eight months of the current year. The prices of cotton which have registered a very steep increase during 1991-92 have declined significantly during the current year upto November.

The Wholesale Prices of Karnataka also exhibited more or less the same trends as at the All India Level. We have only the Wholesale Price Index for Agricultural commodities in Karnataka. The Index shows that the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Karnataka have declined by 1.5 per cent during the current year upto November, compared to an increase of over 13 per cent during the same period of last year. The prices of all the groups of agricultural commodities, except "Gur & Sugar", and "Condiments & Spices" have declined during the current year upto November. The prices of oilseeds registered a maximum decline of 11 per cent. The prices of cereals which



in the year up to 40 per cent during 1951. The prices of agricultural products during the current year, however, have declined marginally. There has been a slight fall in the prices of cotton and condiments & spices. The State has a surplus production of cotton during the current year, however, while there was a further fall in the prices of Condiments & Spices, the prices of cotton have fallen. If there were to be further decline in the prices of cotton in the coming months, it may affect adversely the production in the State.

The consumer prices also exhibited more or less the same trends as Wholesale prices. However the rise in the consumer prices has been marginally higher compared to wholesale prices during the first eight months of the current year. This is perhaps due to the time-lag involved in Wholesale Price variations to get reflected in the retail prices. The Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers in Karnataka (average of 10 centres) has registered an increase of 7.4 per cent during the current year upto November as against 15.2 per cent during the same period last year. However the increase in the Index in Karnataka is still marginally higher compared to All India. In contrast, the increase in the CPI for Urban Non-Manual Workers in Karnataka during the eight-month period was marginally lower compared to All India. There appears to be a much higher increase in the prices of commodities of common consumption by the poorer sections in rural areas of Karnataka, compared to the average situation in the country.

The Public Distribution System and Informal Rationing System in urban areas of the State continued to supply essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Palmolein, Kerosene, etc., at subsidised prices through a network of more than 18 thousand Fair Price Shops. The Scheme of Distribution of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) at subsidised prices has also been extended to urban areas with less than 20,000 population in the State. More than 32 lakhs families benefitted under the scheme. The offtake of rice during the current year is anticipated to be much higher compared to last year.

One notable feature of the Price Policy is that there has been a marked increase in the Procurement and Minimum Support/Statutory Prices of agricultural commodities in recent years. This is intended to make prices of agricultural output more remunerative and



boost production.

### Budgetary Trends

The State Budget for 1992-93 envisages a growth of 17.2 per cent in the receipts and 20.4 per cent in the disbursements. This leaves an overall deficit of Rs.326.6 crores before additional resources mobilisation (ARM) proposals. The deficits after the ARM measures is expected to come down to Rs.81.7 crores and even this is anticipated to be further reduced on account of better tax administration and recoveries and also overall buoyancy.

The growth in the share of Central taxes has not been commensurate with growth in State's own tax revenues. This has largely on account of unfavourable trends in the awards of the successive Finance Commissions. While the State's own tax revenues have registered an increase of 13.9 per cent in the current year, the share from the Central taxes increased by only 7.3 per cent. The capital receipts registered an increase of about 21 per cent largely on account of increase in Government of India loans due to increased share in the Small Savings, Block Loans and increased loan assistance for the urban Water Supply Scheme.

The budget envisages a significant rise in development expenditure. The increase is anticipated to be about 22 per cent taking the per capita development expenditure to Rs.1114 from Rs.929 in 1991-92. The growth of non-development expenditure is contained at 17 per cent. While the budgetary expenditure has registered an increase of 20 per cent during 1992-93, the investment under State Plan has recorded an increase of about 42 per cent and investment under Cauvery Basin Projects by 58 per cent; all this was contemplated mainly by containing the increase in other non-plan expenditure at 2.1 per cent. Containing of Non-plan expenditure, better tax administration, a significant step up in the plan investment/development expenditure etc do indicate the sound fiscal management in the State which fact is well recognised by the Planning Commission. However, there are certain grey areas: increasing trends of overall deficits, no contribution of revenue surplus for capital financing, growing budgetary subsidy and practically negative contribution from Departmental undertakings/public sector units, etc., are the areas which call for an indepth



...ation for bringing about necessary improvements.

## Plan Investment

Considering the resource potential and good fiscal management in the State Karnataka's Eighth Five Year Plan Outlay (1992-97) has been fixed at Rs.12,700 crores (at 1991-92 prices) as against Rs.3575 crores for the Seventh Plan (at 1984-85 prices). Thus the Eighth Plan envisages more than doubling the investment in real terms compared to that in the Seventh Plan. Karnataka's share in the total outlay of all the State plans which was gradually declining from Fifth Five Year Plan (5.5 per cent) to Seventh Five Year Plan (4.3 per cent) has started looking up since 1990-91. During the current year, the share of the State Plan outlay has risen to 7 per cent in the plan outlays of all the States.

The Eighth Plan envisages an overall growth of 5.6 per cent during 1992-97 as against 5.2 per cent during the Seventh Plan. The plan accords highest priority on the development of Power and Irrigation followed by Social Services. A big thrust has been made on the development of backward areas.

## Agriculture

Performance of agriculture during the current year is not encouraging. The production of all major crops excepting Sugarcane has fallen from the level realised during the last year. Foodgrains production is anticipated at 74.5 lakh tonnes which is less, compared to the target of 83.8 lakh tonnes and also the last year's achievement of 80 lakh tonnes. One of the reasons explaining the poor performance of crop production is the unfavourable monsoon, particularly in the latter part of the season. The consumption of fertilizers has come down during the year. Steep hike in the fertilizer prices and withdrawal of subsidies appear to be one of the reasons for the reduction. The performance of Karnataka's agriculture during 1980's exhibits violent fluctuations in production and deceleration in growth. Foodgrains production is almost stagnant. Only in respect of oilseeds, there has been considerable increase in production though in 1992-93 the production is anticipated to be marginally lower than that in 1991-92.

One major constraining factor on growth of



agriculture in the State appears to be slow pace of progress in irrigation coupled with loss of irrigation potential in the tank system on account of siltation during the last several years. Green revolution which made significant impact on the growth of foodgrains production during 1970's has ceased to impart adequate influence during 1980's. Perhaps an indepth examination of various factors causing deceleration in agricultural growth is to be undertaken for evolving necessary policy frame.

During the year 1992-93, under Government forestry programme, an area of 0.39 lakh hectares are expected to be afforested. It is also to be noted that to reach the national norm of 33 per cent share of forest area in the total geographical area, about another 24 lakh hectares has to be added. The present rate of progress under various Government programmes may take very long time to realise the national norm. This situation underscores the need to open up forest development activities to people at large.

Fish production is stagnant during the last two years. Production under Marine fisheries which contributes about 3/4ths of the total production has exhibited a declining trend. However, there has been perceptible improvement in the production of inland fisheries. Indiscriminate exploitation and lack of adequate efforts for conservation of fisheries-stock could be attributed as major factors explaining the overall stagnation in the production of fish. In respect of production of milk, eggs, wool etc, the performance during 1992-93 is encouraging. Infact the State is well poised to usher an era of milk revolution. At this stage, the facilities for animal health care require to be extended.

### Industry

Industrial development in the State has registered significant progress during the last two decades or so in terms of industrial production as well as development of infrastructure and institutional frame work. Industrial production in the State has registered an average growth of about 6.4 per cent per annum during the period from 1981-82 to 1990-91 as reflected in the Index of Industrial Production, compared to 7.9 per cent at the All India level. Considering not-so-satisfactory power supply position in relation to



Overall, the growth achieved in the State is commendable. Industrial sector in the State is getting fairly diversified. The Small Scale Industries (SSI) Development has received a fillip in recent years with nearly 9 to 10 thousand units set up each year taking the total SSI units in the State to 1.26 lakhs and the investment to Rs.1275 crores by the end of 1991-92. The Second All India Census of Small Scale Industrial Units, that between 1972 and 1988, the SSI Units (working) in the State have gone up by more than seven times; the investment in real terms as well as employment has increased by about 4 times; and the output (real value of production) has risen by nearly 9 times during the period. Another significant finding of the census is that the share of backward areas in the total SSI Units in the State has gone up from 42 per cent in 1972 to 59 per cent in 1987-88. The State accounts for about 16 per cent of silk production and 20 per cent of production of electronic goods in the country.

Industrial production in the country received a set-back during 1991-92, largely due to the initial impact of economic reforms introduced. Indeed recessionary trends prevailed in the industrial sector. However, during the current year the production in the manufacturing sector (which has a weightage of 70.1 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production) is anticipated to register a growth of 3.5 per cent as against the negative growth of 2.3 per cent during 1991-92. The Indices of Industrial Production for 1991-92 and 1992-93 for Karnataka are not available. But the available data show that the growth of industrial production in Karnataka during 1991-92 and 1992-93 has been more or less on the same lines as that of all India. For instance, the growth of income from manufacturing sector in the State has gone up by hardly 1 per cent during 1991-92 as per the Quick Estimates of State Income. (manufacturing has a weightage of 95.85 per cent in the State's Index of Industrial Production).

The available data on production of selected industries and minerals in the State show that during the first eight months of the current year production of cement, silk fabrics, wrist watches and raw silk has gone up significantly compared to last year and the production has declined in Iron & Steel, Fertilizers, Aluminium, Soap etc. Small Scale Industries sector is anticipated to perform better during the current year compared to last year. The performance of Sericulture



Industry is also expected to be better this year. The production of raw silk during the first nine months of the current year has been 45 per cent higher compared to the corresponding period of last year. While the assistance extended by KSIFDC during the first nine months of the current year is more or less the same as during the corresponding period of last year, the disbursement of assistance by KSFC has gone up by nearly 25 per cent during the eight month period compared to last year.

### Economic Infrastructure

The ultimate irrigation potential in the State is estimated to be 55 lakh hectares from all sources. Out of this, only about 56 per cent of the potential has been exploited by the end of last year. While the extent of exploitation is about 90 per cent and 80 per cent respectively for Minor Irrigation (Surface) and Ground Water, it is only 40 per cent in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation.

About 66 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential is anticipated to be created during the current year, 56 thousand hectares under Major and Medium Irrigation and 10 thousand hectares under Minor Irrigation (Surface). Upper Krishna Project Stage-I and Hemavathi Project are the two projects contributing a sizeable potential during the year. The work on all the projects, plan as well as the projects pending approval is progressing well. Investment in irrigation has been considerably stepped up in recent years, in a determined bid to utilise the State's share of river waters early. The major portion of the outlay on Major and Medium Projects having gone for construction of storage dams and initial reaches of canals (particularly in UKP Stage-I and Ghataprabha Stage-III), the creation of irrigation potential does not appear to be commensurate with the investment. The work on increasing drainage system of irrigated lands and completion of field irrigation channels appears to have lagged behind, in spite of emphasis laid on construction of field drains and Warabandi system under CADA. The works on drainage system and completion of field irrigation channels required a greater focus in the coming years, in order to derive full benefits from the irrigation potential created. Although under Minor Irrigation nearly 90 per cent of the ultimate potential is stated to have been harnessed, we know that a large



part of irrigation potential under most of the tanks has been lost due to heavy siltation. A comprehensive scheme for desilting of tanks and the revival of the lost irrigation potential is long over due.

Despite highest priority being accorded to Power sector under the plans, deficits in power supply in relation to the demand in the State persisted. The growth in the power generation capacity in the State was very poor during the Seventh Plan, only 19 per cent compared to 67 per cent during Sixth Plan. There has however been perceptible improvement in recent years. The total installed capacity which was 2645.2 MW at the end of the Seventh Plan has gone up to 3013.6 MW by the end of 1991-92. This is anticipated to further go up to 3127.6 MW during the current year. The additional installed capacity of 114 MW during the current year is entirely from Hydel sources. Energy generation during 1992-93 is expected to exceed the target of 12053 MUs. Still the generation of power in the State is expected to fall short by 37 per cent in relation to unrestricted requirement and energy demand cuts had to be imposed. State Government has decided to encourage private investment in power sector and offered 3 Thermal Projects, 4 Mini Hydel Projects and 4 Diesel Based Projects to the private sector. The response is encouraging.

The Transmission & Distribution losses in the State have been gradually reduced to 18.9 per cent in 1991-92. During the current year, these are anticipated to be reduced further to 18.5 per cent. The tempo of energisation of pumpsets is maintained during the year and nearly sixty thousand pumpsets are anticipated to be energised. Master plans for important cities in the State are being formulated with a view to improve the distribution system for ensuring reliable and uninterrupted power supply to consumers.

### Employment

Growth of employment in the State during the current year is very moderate. The number of job-seekers during the current year is estimated to be 10.2 lakhs, of which the back-log of unemployment at the end of last year was 7.9 lakhs. The number of registrants in the Employment Exchanges has gone up by 3.3 per cent during the first eight months of the current year. There was a significant increase in the registrants of



all categories, except below-matriculated the number of registrants have declined. While the number of registrants in Karnataka formed about 4 per cent of the country, the State's share in vacancies notified and placements made is lower at 3.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

The employment in organised sector of the State is about 13 lakhs and forms about 5.4 per cent in the country. During the first half of the current year, growth of employment in the organised sector of the State was lower compared to last year. While there was an improvement in employment generation in the private sector, that in Public Sector declined during the current year. Growth in women employment also was lower. Employment in the organised sector has increased only in 4 districts and it declined in all other districts during the current year.

The target set for wage employment generation under major employment programmes is 13.4 crores of mandays during 1992-93. By November nearly 46 per cent of this target has been achieved and the target is anticipated to be fully achieved by the year end, as employment generation is expected to be relatively more during the remaining months.

The progress under assistance to artisans, self-employment schemes and scheme of Training for Self-Employment has been satisfactory during the current year.

### Credit and Banking

Karnataka had only 755 Bank branches in 1969. This has reached to 4273 number of branches by 1991. By the end of 1993, the number is anticipated to go up to 4330 branches. The share of rural branches which was only 25 per cent in June, 1969 has gone up to 55 per cent by the end of 1991-92. There has also been spectacular increase in deposit mobilisation and advances in the State. Due to various reasons, the credit-deposit ratio is declining in respect of Commercial Banks. However against the background of a significant reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio, the credit deposit ratio could have been improved. The fact that the ratio continues to be low perhaps indicates flight of resources outside the State. The share of Priority Sector advances has continued to remain at 44 per cent.



as against the norms prescribed at 40 per cent. There has also been a deceleration in the advances provided under IRDP Programme and DIR Programmes. In respect of specialised institutions like KSFC & KSIIDC improvements in disbursal is perceptible.

The rural sector has been largely financed by cooperative institutions. The total disbursal under Short Term, Medium Term and Long Term loans amounts to Rs.259 crores during the current year upto October as against the target of Rs.310 crores for the whole year. The Cooperative Credit institutions seriously suffer from the recovery problems. It works out to 51 per cent in respect of Short Term Loan during 1991-92. The position during 1992-93 is not available. However it is likely that the recovery position would improve during the year. The State Government has taken several steps to improve the recovery position including the provision of interest subsidy, capital support to the institutions and also important administrative measures.

### **Social Infrastructure**

According to 1991 Census literacy rate in Karnataka is about 56 per cent which is above the All India average of 52 per cent. Budgetary expenditure on primary education in 1992-93 is projected at Rs.626 crores forming about 11 per cent of revenue expenditure of the Government. During 1992-93 a significant step up in enrolment of girls is witnessed. However, adequate provision of school facilities and also recruitment of teachers are now contemplated. Total literacy campaign was launched in 1989-90 and under this programme 1.94 lakh persons have been made literates. This programme has been extended in a phased manner.

The State is following the national pattern of 3 tier health infrastructure in rendering primary health care by establishing primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres. At present there are 176 hospitals, 195 Community Health Centres, 1312 Primary Health Centres, 618 Primary Health Units and 7793 sub-centres functioning in the State. Fifty new Primary Health Centres are anticipated to be added during the current year.

Shortage of housing in Karnataka is estimated at 12 lakh units as per 1981 census. By 1992, the housing shortage is anticipated to go upto about 20-21 lakh



units. This includes houses which need upgradation also. During 1991-92 about 4 lakh house sites were distributed and in the current year (upto December, 1992) 80 thousand sites are distributed. About 40.4% lakh houses were constructed during 1991-92 under various programmes. Considering the magnitude of the problem in the State, private and cooperative efforts need to be encouraged.

Commendable progress has been achieved in Rural Water Supply Programme in recent years. In 1985-86 more than 37 thousand villages have been identified as problematic. But by the end of current year all these villages are expected to be covered. However the number of villages still partially covered is 11738. Augmentation and/or upgradation of water supply in these villages should receive high priority.

The progress in installation of piped water supply, borewells etc., would be slightly better compared to last year. Urban water supply programme has also received special attention. Larger number of town/cities are being covered.

The Rural Sanitation Programme launched in 1986, including the Central Programme has failed to make any perceptible impact on the rural situation. The progress achieved in construction of latrines has been negligible. The response of rural people is also poor. A thorough review of the programme is called for to make it more effective. It is also necessary to ensure better linkages with water supply, social education and such other related programmes.

Nutrition programmes consist of Supplementary Nutrition Programme covering selected children below 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to weaker sections and mid-day meals for school children. Under these programmes about 27 lakh children were the beneficiaries. Under the programme of subsidised food grains for poor, about 32 lakh families are obtaining the benefits.

Housing, Water Supply, Nutrition etc., are the basic needs and the level attained in such areas do reflect the health of the Society. They are also gigantic problems and constant efforts will have to be made to redress them. For conserving resources for social and economic infrastructural programmes, a number



of commercially viable activities which Government is now doing could be considered for transferring to private sector / individuals by winding off various regulations / controls and even by offering incentives and direct its efforts to these programmes.



TABLE 1.1  
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS: KARNATAKA 1980-81 to 1992-93

Indicator	Unit	1980-81	1985-86	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Net State Domestic Product								
a) At Current Price	Rs. crores	5616	10330	15834	17833	20847 *	25435**	28265
b) At (1980-81)								@@
Constant Prices								
2. Per Capita State Income	Rs. crores	5616	6799	8632	9047	9253 *	9940**	10361
a) At Current Prices	Rupees	1528	2520	3645	4031	4631 *	5555**	6073
b) At (1980-81)								
Constant Prices	Rupees	1528	1659	1987	2045	2055 *	2171	2226
3. Foodgrains Production	Lakh Tonnes	62.02	57.89	67.32	70.58	62.44	80.10@	74.52
4. Production of Cotton (1 lb/ha)	Lakh Bales	5.97	5.08	9.19	8.87	6.40	9.56@	9.03
5. Sugarcane Production	Lakh Tonnes	121.27	141.11	186.82	210.88	207.50	243.85@	272.63
6. Oilseeds Production	Lakh Tonnes	6.50	9.81	13.70	13.86	13.39	19.05@	18.53
7. Irrigation Potential								
Created (cum) (Excluding Ground Water)	Lakh Hects.	18.56	20.99	21.90	22.12	22.42	22.90@	23.57
8. Installed capacity of Power Generation								
9. Price Indices (Annual Ave.)	M.W.	1470	2530	2530	2645	2985	3014	3128
a) Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural commodities in Karnataka	81-82=100		130	170	177	202	245	261 #
b) Consumer Price Index for Working Class in Karna. (Average of 10 Centres)	1960=100	433	674	883	934	1013	1221	1376 #
c) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers in Karnataka	60-61=100	374	550	714	757	781	953	1134 #
* Partially Revised Estimates ** Quick Estimates @ Provisional # Upto Nov '92 @@ Anticipated								







# A G R I C U L T U R E







## A. AGRICULTURE

## 1. Crop Husbandry

## Seasonal Conditions and Crop prospects during 1992

## a) Kharif

The pre-monsoon showers were below normal and scanty in most parts of the State. The insufficient pre-monsoon showers affected sowing of early Kharif crops in the State. On account of widespread South-West monsoon rains, sowing/transplanting of major kharif crops was taken up in full swing in major parts of the State during the month of June. The dry spell during the second fortnight of July hindered the progress of sowing in northern and some southern parts of the State. While the rainfall during the first fortnight of August helped resumption of sowings, the dry spell during second fortnight of August hampered sowing of Ragi in southern parts. Due to erratic behaviour of South-West monsoon in northern parts, contingent cropping programme was drawn up with early Rabi crops like Rabi Jowar, Safflower, Belgaumgram, Sunflower, etc., to cover unsown kharif area to make good the kharif backlog during Rabi season.

## b) Rabi

The success of Rabi season in the State depends on the onset/behaviour of north-east monsoon from October to December. The major Rabi districts of the State are Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Chitradurga.

In most of the Rabi districts, rainfall during September which helps for land preparation and sowing of early Rabi crops was deficit, whereas, in other parts of the State, the rainfall was normal. Deep depression in Bay of Bengal between 15th and 21st November, 1992 resulted in heavy to very heavy rainfall in almost all parts of the State excepting parts of Bangalore (Urban and Rural), Tumkur and Mandya districts. These rains affected late sown kharif crops at harvesting stage besides harvested kharif crops and standing Rabi crops. Further, heavy in-flow of water to major irrigation



problem on account of widespread rains. The correlated release of excess water from the irrigation dam, resulting in flash flood in low lying areas, consequent of which crops were damaged.

Rainfall during October helped for continuation of Rabi sowings in major parts of the State. Depression during November resulted in excess soil moisture due to which sowings were hampered in few northern parts temporarily. The heavy rains in November due to depression affected standing kharif and Rabi crops in parts of northern, coastal and malnad districts, over an area of 3.13 lakh ha. Further, Tur crop at harvest stage has been severely affected by Tur pod borer in Gulbarga district, thereby affecting production prospects of Tur over 2.14 lakh ha.

#### c) Summer

The summer season depends upon the position of water level in major/minor irrigation reservoirs. As the water in major irrigation reservoirs is satisfactory, it is anticipated that the production prospects during summer would be normal.

Appendices 2.1 to 2.4 present the trends in area, production and yield.

## 2. Crop Production

Targets and achievements of production of important agricultural crops in the State from 1990-91 to 1992-93 are furnished in Table 2.1.

## 3. Agricultural Inputs

#### a) Seeds

Seed planning in the State is based on long term perspective plan. The seed production and distribution programmes are being drawn up by taking into consideration the area and replacement norms fixed for different crops. For the seed distribution programme during VII Plan period, both certified and truthfully labelled seeds of all generations were considered. However, with a view to make available certified and truthfully labelled seeds of third and fourth generations only, the seed distribution Plan has been slightly revised for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92.



These revisions have been attempted, taking into

Table 2.1

Production of Important Agricultural Crops in Karnataka  
(lakh tonnes)

Crops	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement(P)	Target	Achievement(A)
1. Cereals	73.00	57.05	77.48	72.00	75.50	68.94
2. Pulses	7.00	5.39	7.57	8.10	8.35	5.58
3. Total Foodgrains (1+2)	80.00	62.44	85.05	80.10	83.85	74.52
4. Oilseeds	17.20	13.39	19.29	19.05	20.35	18.53
5. Sugar-cane	178.69	207.50	200.00	243.85	200.00	272.63
6. Cotton*	8.60	6.40	9.00	9.56	10.00	9.03
7. Tobacco	0.56	0.33	0.56	0.32	0.59	0.47

\* Lakh bales of 170 kgs. each in lint

P = Provisional A = Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

consideration the Government of India norms, the replacement norms achieved during VII Plan period, besides the market share of various institutional and private agencies in the State.

The two Agricultural Universities in the State are primarily responsible for the production and supply of breeder seeds; their efforts are being supplemented with ICAR institutions wherever necessary.

The State Department of Agriculture, Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, Karnataka Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation and National Seeds Corporation are engaged in producing foundation seeds of agricultural crops in the State, besides private institutions. In so far as certified seed production and distribution are considered, the KSSC, KOF and NSC are playing a dominant



role in addition to the private sector.

The production and distribution of quality seeds in the State from 1990-91 to 1992-93 are presented in Table 2.2 and crop-wise details from 1989-90 in Appendix 2.2.

**TABLE 2.2**  
Total Production and Distribution of Certified/Qualified Seeds (1990-91 to 1992-93)

Item	Quintals		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Production	312343	336856	352960
Distribution	347351	425716	429809

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

During 1992-93, it is programmed to produce 3.53 lakh quintals of seeds and to distribute 4.30 lakh quintals of certified/qualified seeds.

#### b) Consumption of Fertilisers

There has been a rapid increase in the consumption of fertilisers in the State. During the year 1992-93, it is programmed to achieve a consumption of 9.72 lakh tonnes. The new price policy announced by the Government of India in August 1992 has an adverse impact on fertiliser consumption. Fertiliser is distributed through network of KAIC, Cooperative and Private dealers. At present, there are 11861 sale points consisting of 414 under Agro Centres, 3318 under Cooperative and 8129 under Private network. There is emphasis to expand the dealers network in interior villages to see that the fertilizers are available to the farmers within a cartable distance.

Consumption of fertilizers in terms of nutrients is given in Table-2.3 and trends over two decades are furnished in Appendix-2.5.



**Table 2.3**  
Consumption of Fertilizers - 1990-91 to 1992-93  
Lakh Tonnes

Year	N	P	K	(N+P+K)
1990-91	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
1991-92	4.47	2.92	1.66	9.05
1992-93				
- Target	5.00	3.00	1.72	9.72
- Anticipated Achievement	3.80	2.48	1.42	7.70

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**c) Plant Protection:**

Progress achieved under Plant Protection is furnished in Table 2.4.

**Table-2.4**  
Plant Protection

Year	Area covered (Lakh Hects.)		Technical Grade Materials used (Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1990-91	62.00	59.38	4300	4170
1991-92	62.50	62.25	4350	4285
1992-93 (Anticipated)	63.00	63.00	4200	4200

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**4. Development Policies and Programmes**

**a) High Yielding Varieties Programme:**

To achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, the High Yielding Varieties of Cereals were introduced during the year 1965-66. An area of 33.46 lakh Hectares was covered under the programme, as against the target of 34.70 lakh hectares during the year 1991-92. Area covered under HYV during the last three years is furnished in Table 2.5.



**Table-2.5**  
**Area under High Yielding Varieties**

Year	Lakh Hectares	
	Target	Achievement
1990-91	34.12	31.57
1991-92	34.70	33.46
1992-93	34.58	34.58
(Anticipated)		

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**b) Pulses and Oilseeds:**

Area and Production of pulses and oilseeds during the last three years are furnished in Tables 2.6 and 2.7 respectively.

**Table 2.6**  
**Area and Production of Pulses**

Year	Area (lakh Hectares)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1990-91	17.00	16.20	7.00	5.39
1991-92	17.00	18.32(P)	7.57	8.10(P)
1992-93	17.00	16.70(A)	8.35	5.58(A)

P = Provisional      A = Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Directorate of Economics and Statistics

**Table 2.7**  
**Area and Production of Oilseeds**

Year	Area (Lakh Hectares)		Production (Lakh Tonnes)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1990-91	22.57	25.51	17.20	13.39
1991-92	23.50	30.25(P)	19.29	19.05(P)
1992-93	23.60	28.18(A)	20.35	18.53(A)

P = Provisional      A = Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and D.E.S.



c) Dryland Development Programmes:

In the State, about 87 lakh hectares of cultivated area is rainfed, of which, an area of 36.47 lakh hectares has already been treated under Soil Conservation up to the end of 1991-92.

The main objectives of the Scheme are:

- i) Minimisation of risk in Rainfed Farming;
- ii) Inducing investments in the use of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides;
- iii) Groundwater recharge and exploitation of groundwater; and
- iv) Control of Soil Erosion.

The other important objective of the Scheme is to have diversified agricultural economy by supporting allied activities like Farm Forestry, Forage Production and Horticulture.

Achievement under Dryland Development and area covered under Soil Conservation are furnished in Tables 2.8 and 2.9 respectively.

Table 2.8  
Dryland Development

			Lakh Hectares
Year	Area Covered		Total
	Within the watershed	Outside the watershed	
1989-90	1.10	0.90	2.00
1990-91	0.69	0.33	1.02
1991-92	0.13	-	0.13
1992-93 (Anticipated)	0.62	-	0.62

Source: Directorate of Agriculture



**Table 2.9**  
**Area under Soil Conservation**

Lakh Hectares

Year	During the Year	Cumulative
1989-90	0.79	35.38
1990-91	0.61	35.99
1991-92	0.48	36.47
1992-93 (Anticipated)	0.22	36.69

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

**d) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme:**

The main objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of drought, flood, etc., and to restore credit eligibility of farmers for the next cropping season.

The Scheme is in operation in all the 174 taluks of the State, except in Yelandur taluk of Mysore district since 1985. In this Scheme, the State Government is participating as Co-insurer with the Government of India and sharing premium and claims in the ratio of 1:2. The crops covered under the Scheme are Rice, Jowar, Ragi, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Groundnut, Sunflower, Safflower, Tur and Bengalgram.

"State Crop Insurance Fund" has been generated, to which the State Government and Government of India make matching contributions from time to time. The Government of India have stopped their contribution to the "State Fund" from 1987-88 onwards but are remitting their 2/3 share towards claims and subsidy on premium directly to the General Insurance Corporation.

Progress achieved under this scheme from 1989-90 to 1992-93 is furnished in Table 2.10.



Table 2.10

## Progress of Crop Insurance Scheme

Year	Farmers covered (lakhs)	Area covered (lakh ha.)	Sum insured (Rs.lakhs)	Premium collected (Rs.lakhs)	Claims paid (Rs. lakhs)	Farmers benefited (lakh N
1989-90	2.05	3.18	4917.52	74.00	77.04	0.18
1990-91	0.41	0.69	1245.33	20.71	33.74	0.05
1991-92	0.83	1.37	2544.96	38.58	17.29	0.83
1992-93	1.39	2.54	4406.85	63.47		
(Up to end of Kharif 1992-93; Rabi and Summer 1992-93 yet to be finalised)						

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

e) Externally Aided Projects:

The World Bank aided National Agricultural Extension Project (NAEP) Phase-II and DANIDA assisted Women and Youth Training and Employment Programme (WYTEP) are under implementation to transfer the technology to the farmers.

The T & V system of Extension introduced in Karnataka in 1978, brought about a major change in the functioning of the Extension set-up in the State, in that it has laid major emphasis to professionalise the extension system. It meant carrying the technology to the door-steps of the farmers, educate and motivate him to adopt the full package of the technology. Under the new system, the primary level worker, called the Agricultural Assistant, would himself visit the farmers through contact farmers, in a regular schedule of 15 days on a fixed day and take all extension steps to see that the messages of improved agriculture are delivered to the farmers and he is motivated to adopt them.

The new system aimed at increasing farm productivity and farmers' income by simultaneously overcoming the constraints impeding the transfer of agricultural technology from research to farmers through extension machinery. Organisational changes like single



line of control and operational activities like fixed regular contact between farmers and extension workers coverage, mobility, housing to field staff were introduced. Other activities related to linkage between research and extension like regular meetings and workshops, systematic feed back of farmers' problems and responses to researchers with emphasis given to transfer of technology.

The impact of the system cannot be measured in terms of short term success stories though in certain areas, its impact may be quick. The adoption of package of technology on a wider scale would depend on several factors. The most striking achievement of the Project has been flow of information on modern technology to the farming community of varied backgrounds. More farmers have now become knowledgeable and given the favourable conditions, are able to produce very high yields. The other achievement of the Project has been its capacity to provide timely advice and guidance to farmers to improve the productivity.

After the introduction of T & V system in the State, the marketing activity of the organisations like KSSC and KSCMF (Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation), has substantially increased, along with their physical and financial turnover.

1991-92 was the final year of NAEF-II, but extended up to 1992-93.

WYTEP has been under implementation in the State from 1982-83 and has completed its Phase-I in June, 1989 covering 12 districts in the State. WYTEP Phase-II, for six years from July 1989, has commenced to cover the remaining districts, except Bidar. The Project aims at training women and youth in the application of relevant technology in agricultural operations and thereby bringing them into the main-stream of agricultural activities.

#### f) Agricultural Prices:

##### Food Procurement Policy, 1992-93

Procurement is an important function of the Food and Civil Supplies Department. Procurement of rice, is being done under the provisions of Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984 and as amended from time



to time. According to this Order, the procurement is done in the form of rice from millers/traders against 73 1/3% of paddy converted into rice.

The Food Corporation of India is the sole agent of procurement of levy rice. The KFCSC is the State Agent for the purchase of Paddy under the support price operations.

The procurement price of Paddy and Rice for the year 1992-93 fixed by the Government of India is as follows:

	Paddy (Per Qtl.) Rs.	Rice (Per Qtl.) Rs.
a) Common Variety	270.00	432.45
b) Fine Variety	280.00	447.45
c) Super-fine Variety	290.00	462.40

As against a target of 1.20 lakh M.T. for the year 1992-93, the achievement as on 31.12.1992 is 0.41 lakh M.T.

The State Government stands guarantee for the cash credit to be obtained by the KFCSC from the Reserve Bank of India for its transactions relating to the purchases of all public distribution items and open market purchase of rice, ragi, jowar, sugar, palmolene oil, kerosene, etc., and for 1992-93, credit amount is placed at RS.40.00 crores.

## B. HORTICULTURE

In Karnataka, Horticultural crops cover about 12.71 lakh hectares with an annual production of 90 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.2100.00 crores.

Horticultural activity has been strengthened in the State with a view to improve the productivity, bringing land not suitable for Agriculture under Horticulture and in order to improve the economic condition of the rural population.

The Directorate of Horticulture has been implementing various programmes - Life Watershed Development Programme, production and distribution of quality seeds and planting materials, providing marketing infrastructure facilities, training and extension activities to the farmers and also departmental personnel. To overcome the deficit of traditional oilseeds, the Directorate is endeavouring to introduce oilpalm cultivation. Mushroom cultivation is being popularised. Programmes have been taken up for economic upliftment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. With a view to earn foreign exchange, thrust has been given for area expansion under Spice crops.

Under drip irrigation scheme, subsidy is provided. Financial assistance from Government of India is being provided in order to promote efficient use of water in Horticultural farms. Considerable Progress has been achieved in the oil palm project which was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme three years ago. Activities relating to oil palm cultivation have been intensified by area expansion in Bhadra, Upper Krishna and Cauvery basins covering 5,000 hectares. An oil palm processing unit is coming up in the joint sector in Shimoga District. The Department has taken up measures to increase production of Spawn. About 45,000 Spawn bottles are being produced for popularising mushroom production. Training is also being imparted in mushroom cultivation. Six Cold Storages are to be established, in addition to maintenance of existing two cold storages for preservation and post harvesting of fruits and vegetables. Measures have been taken for improvement and maintenance of Nandi Hills Station and K.R. Hill Station.

Under Special Component Plan, 16,683 beneficiaries and under Tribal Sub-Plan 1443 beneficiaries are expected to be covered during the year.

Tables 2.11 and 2.12 provide progress achieved in horticulture sector. Appendix 2.6 presents area and production under fruit crops.



**Table-2.11**  
**Area Under Important Horticulture Crops**

Lakh Hectares				
Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1. Fruit Crops	2.07	2.17	2.27	2.40
2. Coconut	3.59	3.63	3.60	3.73
3. Spice Crops	4.16	4.96	4.90	5.03
4. Vegetables	1.80	1.98	1.99	2.16
5. Cashew	0.68	0.69	0.65	0.68
6. Flowers	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13

\* Anticipated. Source: Directorate of Horticulture

**Table-2.12**  
**Development of Horticulture - Distribution of Seedlings**

Item	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
1. Fruit Crops	Lakh Nos.	41.43	35.75	49.32	43.58
2. Coconut	Lakh Nos.	9.69	10.83	13.71	13.75
3. Spice Crops (Cardamom and Pepper)	Lakh Nos.	10.50	8.00	1.82	1.84
4. Vegetable Seeds	000' Kgs.	21.21	30.93	35.63	36.98
5. Cashew Plants	Lakh Nos.	4.48	0.48	0.48	0.68
6. Flower Plants	Lakh Nos.	-	1.53	1.61	0.80

\* Anticipated. Source: Directorate of Horticulture

### C. FORESTRY

Karnataka has an area of 38.72 lakh hect. of Forest. This works out to 20.3 per cent of the total geographical area of the State as against the National Forest Policy target of 33 1/3 per cent. The main components of the Forest Sector Schemes are Social Forestry including Farm Forestry and Agro Forestry, conservation, protection and development of fragile forests in Western Ghats, development of National parks,

sanctuaries, Environmental protection and Restoration of ecological balance. Under the policy of decentralisation and transfer of technology to rural areas, raising of nurseries and planting of seedlings are being continued by investing Rs.17.67 crores in the District Sector Schemes through Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats during 1992-93. This works out to 31% of the total investment of Rs.56.16 crores in the implementation of various forestry schemes through Zilla Parishads. During the year 1992-93, a total area of 36,295 hect. has been afforested so far and another 2,705 hectares is anticipated to be afforested. 3.70 crore seedlings have been distributed to farmers and voluntary organisations for planting and another 1.8 crore seedlings is anticipated for distribution.

Under Special Component Plan, Rs.2.50 crores is earmarked for providing social security plantations, supply of bamboos, housing materials and smokeless chullas etc., to the beneficiaries to cater to their needs of fodder, fuelwood and small timber for low cost houses. The entire investment is for the benefit of SC/ST forest based inhabitants. For preservation of Wildlife, development of National Parks and sanctuaries, a sum of Rs.6.00 cores is provided during 1992-93.

Under the externally assisted of ODA Project, an investment of Rs.7.29 crores is the anticipated expenditure on the Western Ghats Forestry and Environment Project.

Tables 2.13 and 2.14 present the highlights of the performance in the Forestry Sector and Appendix 2.7 shows the additional area brought under forest.

TABLE- 2.13  
REVENUE REALISED AND EXPENDITURE UNDER FORESTRY  
Rs. in crores

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1989-90	57.57	72.22
1990-91	63.18	79.03
1991-92	60.80	94.94
1992-93	94.02	118.06
(Anticipated)		

Note : Revenue is inclusive of Forest Development Tax  
Source: Forest Department



TABLE-2.14  
ADDITIONAL AREA BROUGHT UNDER FORESTRY

Item	In Hectares			
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Eucalyptus Plantations	-	85	66	6
Teak Plantations	225	155	2485	226
Miscellaneous Plantations	40732	28892	20203	2000
Match-Wood Plantations	807	436	447	42
Canal and Avenue side plantations (in Km.)	2030	1070	1091	86

\* Anticipated. Source: Forest Department

#### D. FISHERIES

Karnataka State is bestowed with very rich resources for fisheries development. 25,000 Sq. Kms. of continental shelf all along the 300 Kms. coastal line and about 4.57 lakh ha. of Inland Water spread area offer immense scope for fisheries development. Apart from this, there is 8000 ha. of brackish water area for the development of Prawn Fisheries. Main objectives of the programmes of the Department are to develop infrastructure to facilitate increased fish catch in Marine Fisheries and production in inland fisheries and to bring all available inland fisheries resources into the fold of fisheries development activity. Fish production in the recent past is given below:

In lakh Tonnes			
Year	Marine fish	Inland fish	Total
1989-90	1.86	0.56	2.42
1990-91	1.86	0.53	2.39
1991-92	1.81	0.64	2.45
1992-93	1.75	0.70	2.45
(Anticipated)			

During 1989-90, 4739 tonnes of seadfoods were exported worth Rs.24.40 crores of foreign exchange. Export of fish was of the order of 5894 tonnes and 7733 Tonnes. during 1990-91 and 1991-92, worth of foreign exchange of Rs.38.12 crores and Rs.57.44 crores



respectively. State Government have formulated several schemes for fisheries development; Central Government and N.C.D.C. are also giving assistance to some of the schemes. Fisheries Department is implementing production and beneficiary oriented programmes, infrastructure development programmes for scientific exploitation of the resources.

Since 1982, an Integrated Development Project is in operation at Tadri, Uttara Kannada District, with assistance from DANIDA. The Fishermen of 65 villages of Kumta and Ankola Taluks are benefited from this project. First Phase of the project was completed in June 1992; expenditure incurred was Rs.10.99 crores including the DANIDA component of Rs.7.785 crores. The Second Phase is in operation with effect from July 1992, with an outlay of Rs.350.50 lakhs. The Project period is for 27 months i.e. upto September 1994.

Among the infrastructure development programmes are the Fishing Harbour Project and the N.C.D.C. supported Reservoir Fisheries Development Project. Under the latter, a Hatchery is being constructed at Gundal Fish Farm in Kollegal Taluk. A sum of Rs.24.00 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of Karnataka State Construction Corporation for this work. There are four minor fishing harbours, namely, Karwar, Honnavar, Tadri and Malpe; Mangalore Harbour is under construction. In addition to these, there are 24 fish landing centres in the State. Expenditure incurred for construction and maintenance of these harbours and landing centres was Rs.30.55 lakhs during 1990-91 and Rs.36.77 lakhs during 1991-92.

Major schemes under the production oriented programmes are National Fish Seed Farm Development, Fish Seed Production, Rearing and Distribution scheme. Area oriented programme like the DPAP, Western Ghats Development Programme and Development of Mahseer Fisheries are under implementation. Under the programme of National Fish Seed Farm, 10 ha. fish seed farm is proposed to be constructed at B.R. Project at a cost of Rs.52 lakhs. 56 ponds have already been constructed. When the B.R. Project farm is constructed, it enables to produce additional quantity of 50 million fish seed. In addition, the Department is implementing beneficiary oriented programmes like the Brackish water Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Fishermen Welfare Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme, Tribal Sub-Plan, Special



Component Plan, Distress Relief Fund, Fish Farmers Development Agency and NCDC supported Inland Fisheries Development Scheme. With the object of promoting brackish water shrimp farming in the available areas of the State, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Brackish water Fish Farmers' Development Agency was set up at Karwar in 1987 with the jurisdiction of both the coastal districts of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada. So far, the Agency has conducted micro level survey and identified 737 ha. of private owned Brackish water areas as suitable for shrimp farming. 68 farmers have been registered with the Agency for technical and financial assistance to take up shrimp farming. Feasibility certificates have been issued to 32 parties for availing financial assistance from Commercial Banks. During 1990-91, 137 candidates and 1991-92, 76 candidates were trained in shrimp farming.

The important indicators in respect of Fisheries are presented in Table 2.15.

TABLE-2.15  
DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
I. Mechanised Boats(No.)				
i) Purse-seiners	395	369	369	369
ii) Gill Netters	884	877	877	877
iii) Shrimp Trawlers	1964	1938	1938	1938
iv) Others	487	599	599	599
Total Mechanised Boats	3730	3783	3783	3783
2. Purse seiners Nets (No.)	569	482	482	482
3. Capacity of ice plants per day (tonnes)	1617	1617	1617	1617
4. Capacity of cold storages (tonnes)	1417	1417	1417	1417

Source: Directorate of Fisheries



## E. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

The Department is providing health care to 249.60 lakh livestock and 156.94 lakh poultry population through a network of 1992 health Institutions (excluding A.I. Centres) comprising of 188 Veterinary Hospitals, 522 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1118 Primary Veterinary Centres and 164 Mobile Veterinary Clinics. During the year 1990-91, 88.19 lakh cases were treated and 201.36 lakh vaccinations were done; corresponding figures for 1991-92 were 72.29 lakhs and 204.07 lakhs.

### 2. Cattle Development

Cattle upgradation is carried out mainly through Artificial Insemination technique. Frozen semen is prepared and supplied to the veterinary institutions by the Red Dane Project, Hesaraghatta, Bangalore. At present, there are 2598 Veterinary Institutions including AI centres providing Artificial Insemination facility. 10.60 lakhs and 11.67 lakhs Artificial Inseminations were done, 5.32 lakhs and 4.82 lakhs Castrations were performed and 2.05 lakhs and 2.57 lakhs Calves were born, during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

### 3. Sheep and Wool Development

There are four Sheep Breeding Farms functioning in the State under the control of the Department. The largest farm is located at Challakere, where crossbred Rams are produced. Deccani and Bandur breeds of Sheep are crossed with Corriedale and Rambullet Rams in this farm. During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, 888 and 497 Stud Rams were distributed.

### 4. Poultry Development

There are 12 Poultry Farms, 13 Poultry Extension Centres and 5 Intensive Poultry Development Projects functioning under the control of the Department. The poultry farm at Hesaraghatta is one of the pioneer institutions in the country which is engaged in scientific poultry breeding operations. The 11 Regional Poultry Farms are engaged in production of day old commercial chicks. During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, 1.91 lakhs and 2.07 lakhs chicks were produced and 655 and 4398 persons were trained in Poultry rearing activities.



## 5. Piggery Development

Nowadays, due to increased demand for pork, pig breeding is becoming popular in the State. Three Pig Breeding Stations functioning in the State are under the control of the Department. The Swine Breeding Policy aims at the usage of exotic breeds of pigs like Landrace and Yorkshire. The Pork Marketing Centre at Bangalore is supplying clean and hygienic pork to the consumers at reasonable price. During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, 577 and 783 piglets were distributed respectively.

## 6. Rabbit Development

Keeping in view the growing demand for meat, the Department has introduced Rabbit breeding in recent years. At present, there are 12 Rabbit Breeding Centres functioning in the State under the control of the Department. These Centres produce and supply rabbits to the interested farmers. The Department is providing training in Rabbit rearing in these centres.

## 7. Feed and Fodder Development

The Department has bestowed attention towards feed and fodder development activities on account of frequent drought conditions in the State. Intensive fodder cultivation has been taken up in all the livestock farms. These farms produce and supply rootslips and fodder seeds to the needy farmers at nominal prices. Fodder minikits demonstration programmes are held on farmers' fields. 45.94 lakhs and 41.84 lakhs of rootslips, 340 Qtls. and 770 Qtls. of fodder seeds, 4100 and 4200 minikits were supplied to the farmers during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

## 8. Socio-economic Programme

The Department has continued the implementation of socio-economic programmes such as Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan for the upliftment of weaker sections of the Society. During the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, 1874 and 2142 families have benefitted. The important indicators are presented in Table 2.16.



TABLE-2.16  
DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Item	Unit	1989- 90	1990- 91	1991 92	1992- 93 (anti- cipated)
1. Veterinary Insti- tutions	No. Cum.	1386	1759	1828	2028
2. Mobile Vety. Clinics	No.	164	164	164	164
3. Livestock Farms *	"	15	15	15	15
4. Poultry Farms and Extension Centres	"	25	25	25	25
5. Artificial Insemina- tions done	Lakh	10.61	10.80	11.67	12.09
6. No. of Cases treated	"	88.99	88.19	72.29	79.40
7. Area brought under Fodder Production in Farms	Ha.	840.00	840.00	1000.00	1080.00
8. Fodder produced (In Livestock Farms)	Tonnes	21,330	14,819	19,661	21,00
9. Milk Produced	000' Tonnes	2,295	2,389	2,461(@)	2,91
10. Eggs produced	Million Tonnes	1,278	1,285	1,336(@)	1,558
11. Wool produced	Lakh Kgs.	37.36	38.08	39.37(@)	45.80

\*\* 13 Livestock Farms are under the control of the Department and one each is under Zilla Parishad and Agricultural University respectively.

(@) - Provisional.

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services.

### F.DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

#### arnataka Milk Federation

A total of 1386 DCSs were registered during this period and 1551 societies were made functional. Thus, the total registered societies at the end of November 1992 are 6248, out of which 5618 societies are made functional. About 288902 farmers were enrolled as members during the period and there are 1138801 farmers as at the end of November 1992. About 12987.08 lakh Kgs of milk has been procured and Rs.528.33 crores is paid to the producers during the above period.



The average milk procurement/day during the year is 10.42 lakh kgs per day as against an average 11.07 in 1991-92 during the same period. Animals of 4887 DCSs are covered under animal health programme and animals of 2407 DCSs are provided artificial insemination facility.

At present, 13 milk unions are covering the cooperative dairy activities in the entire State. 14 dairies, two product dairies and two packing stations are working at present. Three cattle feed plants, one bull breeding farm, one frozen semen bank, four diagnostic laboratories, three liquid nitrogen plants and four training centres are also catering to various technical input needs. Progress achieved during the years 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is indicated in table 2.17.

TABLE-2.17  
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Item	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Upto Nov' 1992)
1. DCSs registered	No.	463	396	345	182
2. DCSs functional	No.	495	435	403	218
3. Members enrolled	No.	90245	89036	70890	38731
4. Milk procured	Lakh Kgs.	3838.35	3341.20	3307.82	2499.71
5. Dairy Cooperative Societies under animal health programme	No.	344	293	494	191
6. Animals treated	lakhs	7.97	8.43	8.64	6.44
7. Animals inseminated	lakhs	5.65	5.97	6.35	4.19
8. Animals examined for pregnancy	lakhs	2.30	2.43	2.31	1.71

Source: Karnataka Milk Producers' Federation





I N D U S T R Y





## INDUSTRY

Industry plays a pivotal role in the development of a region or a country. The secondary sector in the State accounts for nearly a quarter of the State Income in real terms or total output in the economy. Within the secondary sector manufacturing alone accounts for more than 70 percent of the output. The New Industrial Policy of Karnataka (1990) aims at development of tiny and Small Scale Industrial units and also offers an equal thrust for promotion of medium and large scale industries. In order to achieve the desired goals, a package of incentives and concessions are restructured suitably to ensure that the entrepreneurs of the State are well placed and also oriented towards development of backward areas in the State.

The average annual growth rate of industrial production over the period from 1981-82 to 1990-91 is about 6.4 percent as against 7.9 percent in the country as reflected in the index of Industrial Production. During the first eight months of 1992-93, the production of almost all the selected industries have shown a decreasing trend, with the exception of cement, vanaspathi, silk fabrics and wrist watches. However, there has been an increase in the number of small scale industrial units registered and the investment during the current year. The number of new industrial units registered has decreased, but there is a significant increase in the Joint Stock Companies registered during the year. Substantial contribution has been made by the Karnataka State Financial Corporation and the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation in respect of loans sanctioned and disbursed. Sericulture Industry has made progress in the areas under mulberry, but there is decline in the production of cocoons and raw silk. The export of silk goods and readymade garments from Karnataka have increased noticeably and have earned good Foreign Exchange during the year. Industrial relations were satisfactory as there were less number of strikes and lockouts and also Labour absenteeism in industries and plantation decreased during the year upto November '92 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.



## Index of Industrial Production:

The indices of Industrial Productions presented for the year 1989-90 in the Economic Survey of the year 1991-92 underwent changes on account of fresh/revised data that have become available now for some of the items like hydrogenated oil and vanaspathi, calcium carbide, pig iron etc. The revised indices of 1989-90 are incorporated in the Economic Survey of the current year.

### 1. Trends in Industrial Production:

The year 1990-91 is the latest year for which the indices of industrial production for Karnataka are available. Hence the sectorwise indices for the year 1990-91 in comparison with the previous two years (viz. for 1989-90 and 1988-89) are presented in table 3.1. The corresponding sector-wise indices for the years 1981-82 to 1990-91 are furnished in Appendix-3.1.

Table-3.1

Index of industrial production of Karnataka (1988-89 to 1990-91)

Base: 1980-81 = 100

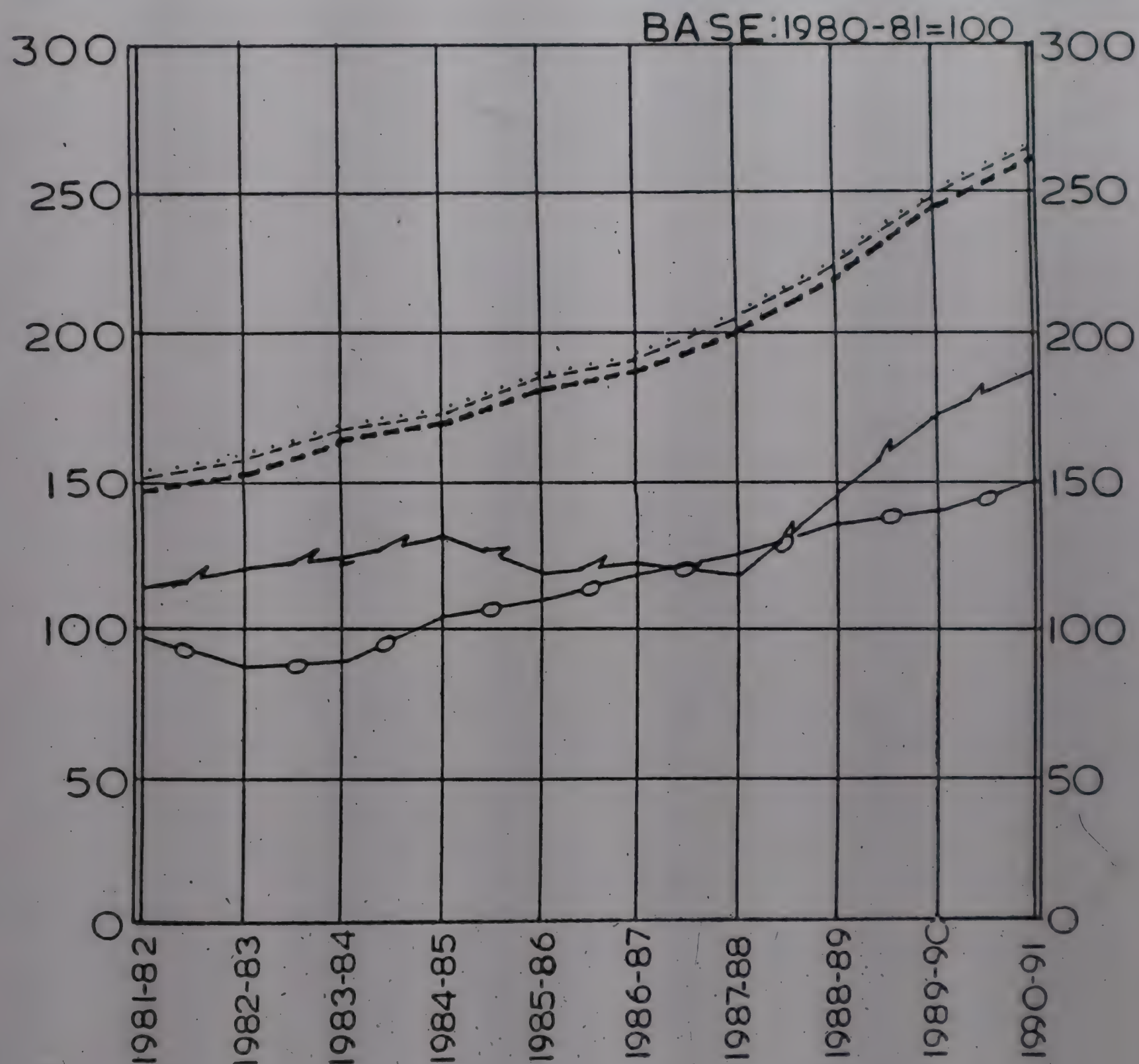
Sector	Weight	Index for the year		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Mining	1.41	135.29	136.23 (0.69)	149.03 (9.40)
2. Manufacturing	95.85	222.76	246.68 (10.74)	262.53 (6.43)
3. Electricity	2.74	145.00	173.94 (19.96)	188.46 (8.35)
General index	100.00	219.40	243.13 (10.82)	258.90 (6.49)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore



# INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF KARNATAKA 1981-82 TO 1990-91



## INDEX

- MINING
- - - - - MANUFACTURING
- / — / — / — ELECTRICITY
- - - - - GENERAL INDEX





In Karnataka State, overall industrial production has registered annual average growth rate of 6.38 percent during 1981-82 to 1990-91. Sectorwise analysis during the same period shows that the highest annual growth rate of 6.41 percent was recorded in the Manufacturing sector followed by Electricity Sector (5.99%) and Mining sector (4.90%). The performance of industrial production which is indicated by the general index of industrial production shows that the index for Karnataka State which stood at 243.13 in 1989-90 moved to 258.90 in 1990-91; thus registering an increase of 6.49% over the previous year 1989-90. The Mining sector has registered the highest growth (9.40)% followed by Electricity sector (8.35%) and Manufacturing sector (6.43%) in 1990-91 over the previous year 1989-90. It is in contrast with the highest growth rate recorded in electricity sector (19.96%) followed by manufacturing sector (10.74%) in 1989-90.

i) Manufacturing sector:

The indices of 10 major industry groups in the manufacturing sector for the year 1990-91 in comparison with those of previous two years are presented in Table 3.2.

Index of production in manufacturing sector registered a growth rate of 6.43 percent in 1990-91, as against 10.74 percent recorded in 1989-90. Among manufacturing sector, production of food products has recorded the highest increase of 18.38 percent in 1990-91 over the previous year 1989-90 followed by machinery and machine tools which registered an increase of 8.47%. There was a moderate increase (of about 5 to 8 percent) in the group of manufacture of paper and paper products (6.12%), non-metallic mineral products (7.17%), and electrical machinery and appliances (5.49%), whereas a marginal increase (less than 5%) was noticed in the case of beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, chemical and chemical products, basic metals and alloy industry, transport equipments and parts. But cotton textiles showed a marginal decline of 0.05 percent in 1990-91 over 1989-90. In the year 1989-90, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products group registered the

Table-3.2

Index of production in the manufacturing sector by  
major industry groups 1988-89 to 1990-91.

Base: 1980-81 = 100

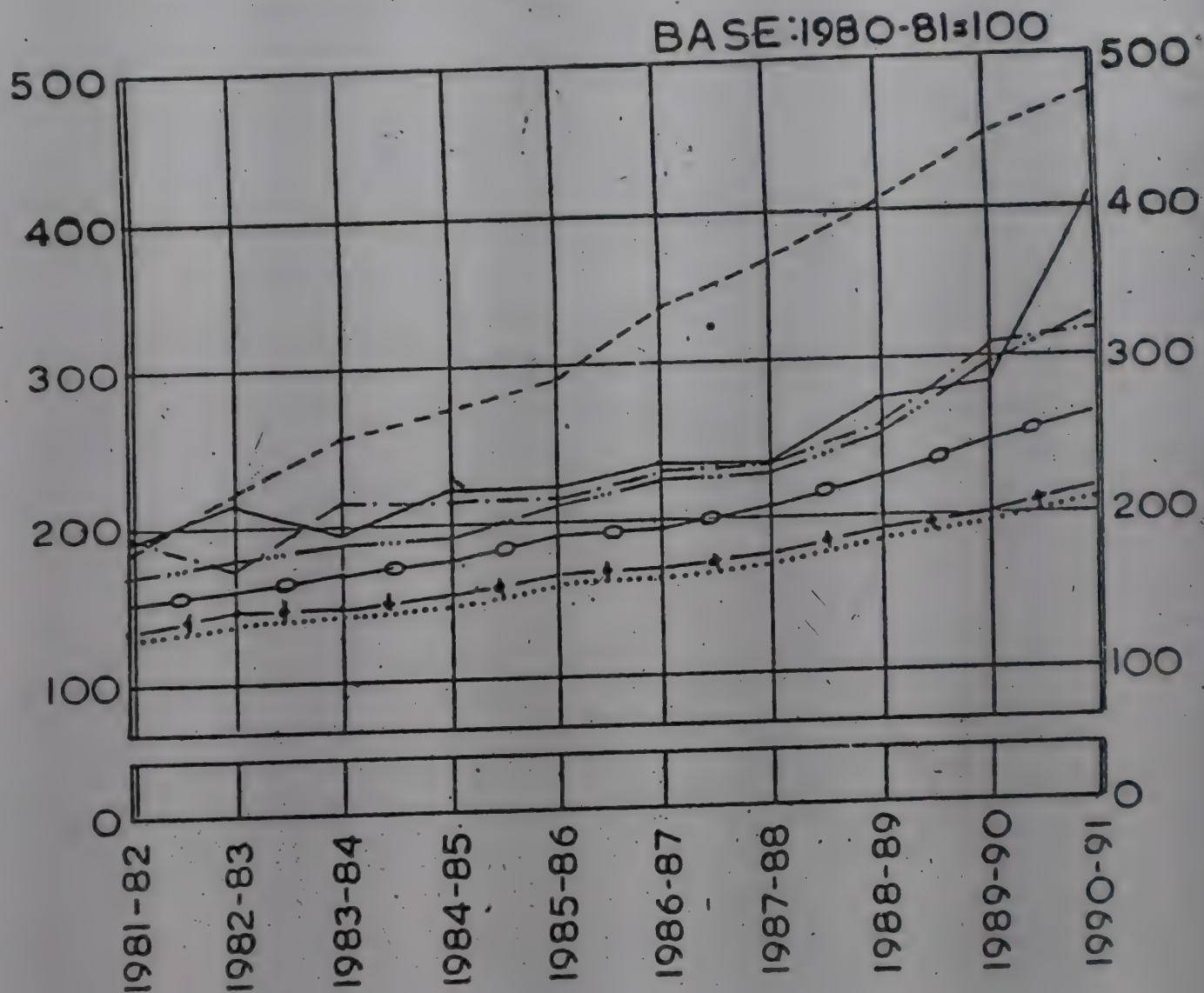
Major Industry Group	Weight in the total	Index of production		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Food products	12.23	231.27	249.95 (8.08)	295.89 (18.38)
2. Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	5.32	179.13	227.52 (27.01)	235.19 (3.37)
3. Cotton textiles	39.21	156.10	162.52 (4.11)	162.44 -(0.05)
4. Paper and Paper products	3.24	251.11	257.71 (2.63)	273.47 (6.12)
5. Chemical & chemical products	6.60	171.68	200.07 (16.54)	206.90 (3.41)
6. Non-metallic mineral products	4.36	241.71	281.97 (16.66)	302.18 (7.17)
7. Basic metals & alloy industry	9.57	273.75	330.44 (20.71)	343.72 (4.02)
8. Machinery & machine tools	4.12	294.71	333.44 (13.14)	361.69 (8.47)
9. Electrical machinery & appliances	6.31	409.27	450.71 (10.13)	475.44 (5.49)
10. Transport equipment and parts	0.34	313.42	329.96 (5.28)	344.24 (4.33)
Total (Manufacturing)	95.85	222.76	246.68 (10.74)	262.53 (6.43)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.



# INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN KARNATAKA BY USE BASED GROUPS 1981-82 TO 1990-91



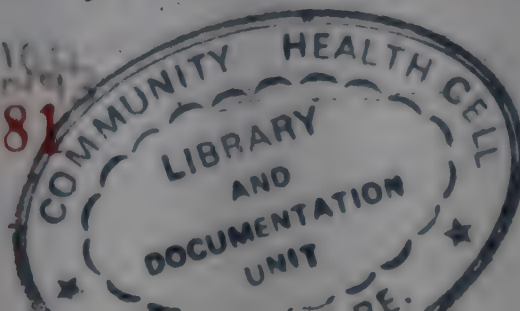
## INDEX

- BASIC GOODS
- .-.- CAPITAL GOODS
- .... INTERMEDIATE GOODS
- +--+ CONSUMER GOODS
- CONSUMER DURABLES
- ..... CONSUMER NON-DURABLES
- o-o-o- GENERAL INDEX

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highest increase of 27.1 percent and paper and paper products groups registered the lowest increase of 2.63 percent over the previous year (1988-89).

(ii) Production of use-based groups of manufacturing industries:

The indices of industrial production by use-based groups for the years 1981-82 to 1990-91 are furnished in Appendix- 3.3. During the ten years period (i.e. from 1981-82 to 1990-91), the average annual growth rate was about 6.41 percent. During the same period, the capital goods industry registered an annual average growth of 11.13 percent as compared to 5.81 percent in basic goods industries and 5.44 percent in consumer goods industries. Within consumer goods group, the industries producing durable consumer goods have registered an average growth of 9.72 percent per annum as against 5.27 percent in the production of non-durable consumer goods. The intermediate goods industries, with only a small weightage of 4.56 percent have registered an annual average growth of 7.89 percent during the period under report.

From the table 3.3, it can be seen that the annual rate of increase in the production in 1990-91 was lower as compared to that in 1989-90 in respect of each group of use-based industries. Among use-based groups, the intermediate goods recorded the highest growth of about 10.45 percent in 1990-91 over the previous year followed by consumer goods industry (7.17%) and capital goods industry (5.63%). Among consumer goods, consumer durables registered the highest increase of 42.83 percent as against mere increase of 5.6 percent registered under consumer non-durables. The basic goods industry occupied the last place with only 2.35 percent increase. This is in contrast with the highest increase (20.46%) recorded in basic industries during 1989-90.

Table-3.3

Index of industrial production in the manufacturing sector in Karnataka by use-based groups, 1988-89 to 1990-91

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry groups	Weight	Index for the year		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Basic goods	14.91	256.88	309.44 (20.46)	316.71 (2.35)
2. Capital goods	10.70	403.83	446.11 (10.47)	471.24 (5.63)
3. Intermediate goods	4.56	254.91	298.04 (16.92)	329.19 (10.45)
4. Consumer goods	69.83	186.05	200.51 (7.77)	214.89 (7.17)
a) Consumer durables	2.10	275.91	282.18 (2.27)	403.03 (42.83)
b) Consumer non-durables	67.73	183.26	197.98 (8.03)	209.06 (5.60)
5. General index	100.00	223.05	247.48 (10.95)	262.71 (6.15)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.

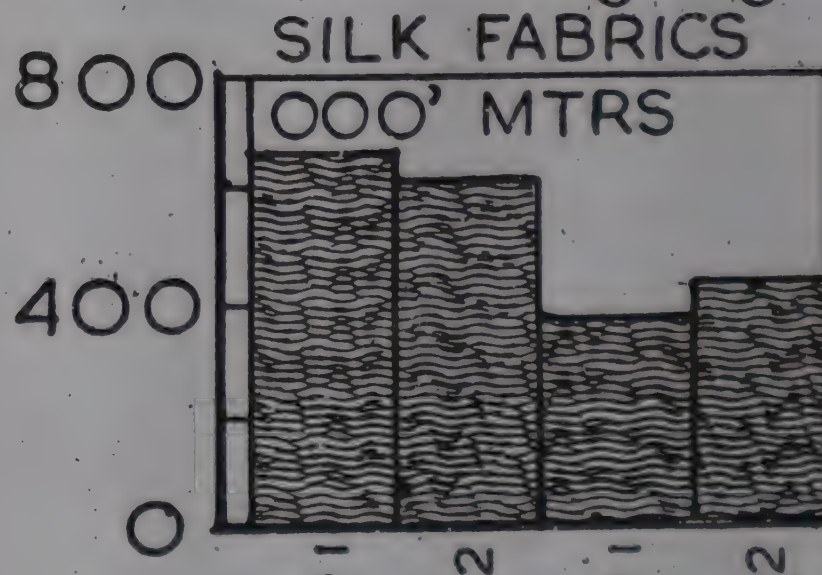
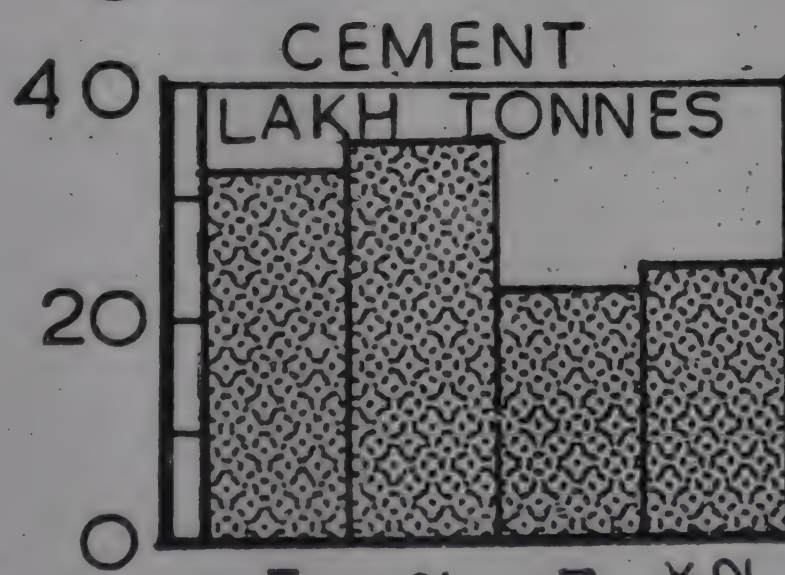
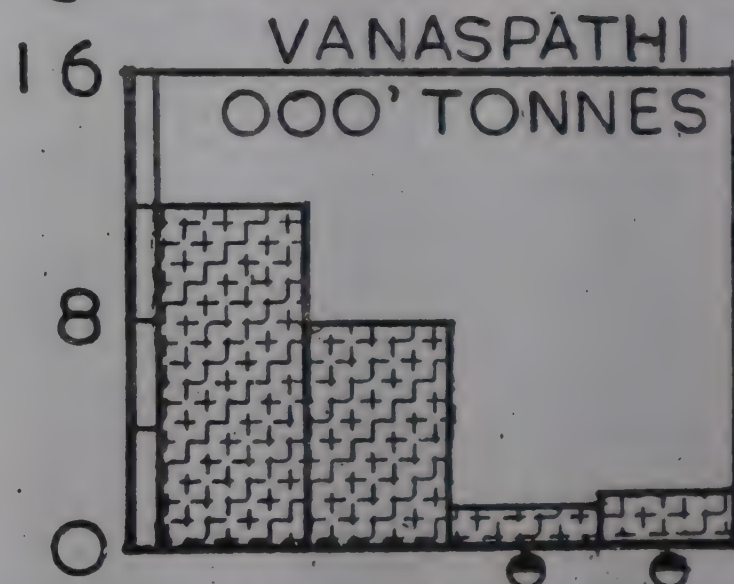
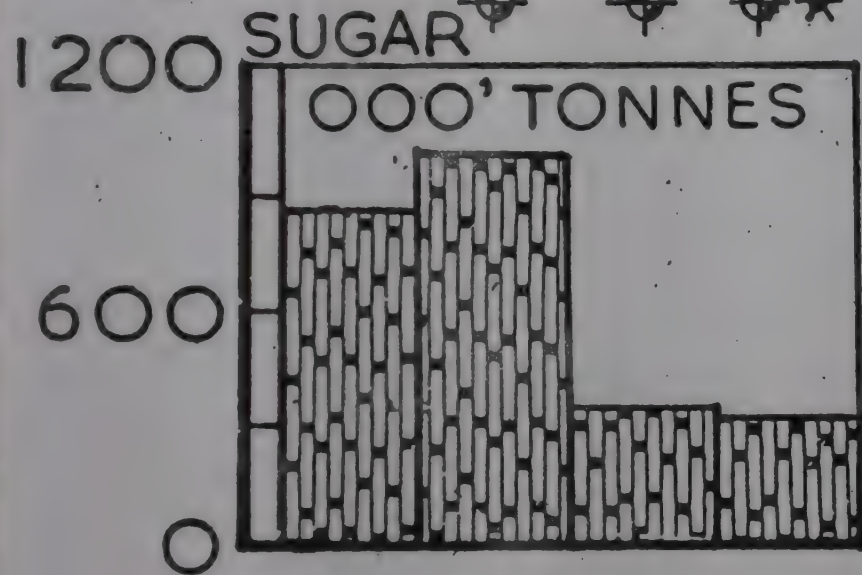
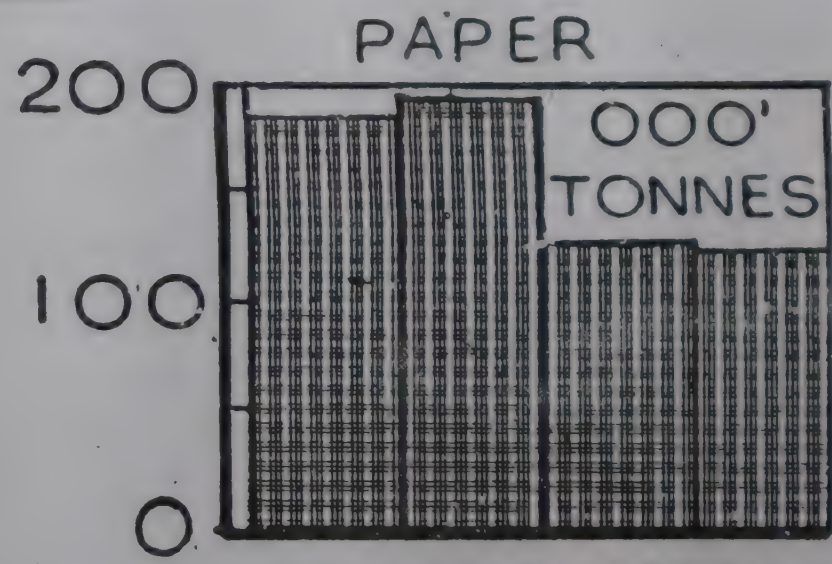
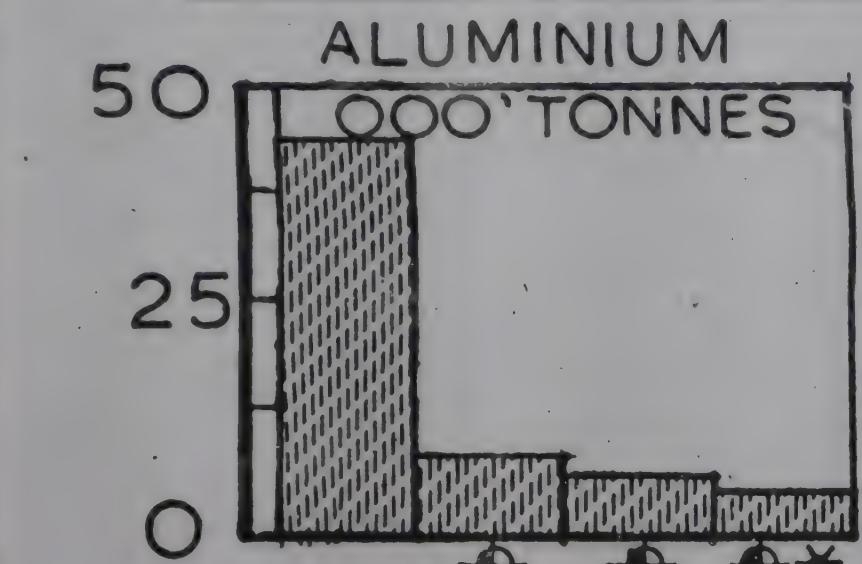
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

b) Production of selected industries:

Five of the selected industries exhibited an increasing trend in the production during 1991-92 as compared to the previous year 1990-91, whereas the production has declined in other industries.



# PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS IN KARNATAKA 1990-91 TO 1991-92



⊕ EXCLUDING INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY

○ APRIL TO MAY

\* PROVISIONAL





The industries which have shown an impressive growth in production during the eight month period of the current year 1992-93 are Wrist watches (8.43%), Cement (11.93%) and Silk fabrics (13.39%). On the contrary the selected industries which have registered negative growth during the above period are Pig Iron (-62.47%), Fertilisers (-41.97%), Gold (-22.57%), Silver (-18.09%) & Soap (-16.42%). Details relating to the production of selected industries and mineral ores for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and April to November '92 are given in table 3.4.

## 2. Development of Small Scale Industries

The Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector plays an important role in the Industrial Economy of the State. It contributes substantially to the industrial production and in generating employment.

By the end of March 1992, there were about 1.26 lakh Small Scale Industrial units in the State with an investment of Rs.1275 crores providing employment to 8.70 lakh persons. As many as 10558 small scale industries were registered with an investment of Rs.186.23 crores providing employment to 61903 persons during the year 1991-92. In the first seven months of the current year (April to October 1992), 5749 units

Table-3.4

## Production of selected industries and minerals in Karnataka

Products	Unit	1990 -91	1991 -92	April to 1991	Nov. 1992	% age vari- ation of 92 over 91(Apr., to Nov.)
1.Aluminium	' 000 Tonnes	45.1	8.7a	6.2a	5.4 Pa	-12.90
2.Iron & steel						
a)Pig Iron	"	46.7	54.6	38.9	14.6	-62.47
b)Saleable Steel	"	74.7	97.0	62.4	50.4	-19.23
c)Steel Ingots	"	84.1	84.7	59.2	47.8	-19.26
3.Paper	"	188.1	195.0	131.0	127.0	- 3.05
4.Sugar	"	883.0	1013.5	352.7	328.0	- 7.00
5.Soap	"	10.2	9.3	6.7	5.6	-16.42
6.Vanaspathi	"	12.0	7.9	**1.6	1.81**	-12.50
7.Fertilisers (Urea)	"	256.7	262.1	193.0	112.0P	-41.97
8.Cement	Lakh tonnes	32.8	35.2	22.1	24.8P	11.93
9.Sandalwood Oil	Tonnes	7.3	7.1	4.8	4.8	-
10.Cigarettes	Million Nos.	26622	11621	7763	7477	- 3.68
11.Wrist watches	"	1500.1	1496.6	912.1	989.0	8.43
12.Silk Fabrics	000' Mtrs.	671.3	601.0	373.6	425.9	13.39
13.Iron ore	000' Tonnes	12324	11984	1887**	1709**	-9.43
14.Gold	Kgs	1813	1757	1254	971	-22.57
15.Silver	"	140	135	94	77	-18.09

\*\* = Figures refer to April - May.

a = Excluding Indian Aluminium Co.

P = Provisional.

Source: Concerned Industrial units in the State and Indian  
Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.



have been registered with an investment of Rs.110.10 crores and an employment potential of 34778. Details on the number of Small Scale Industrial Units, investment made and the employment created are given in table 3.5 below:

Table-3.5

Registration of Small Scale Industrial Units in Karnataka.

Item	1990-91	1991-92	April-Oct.		Percentage Variation of 1992 over 1991 (April-Oct.)
			1991	1992	
1. No. of SSI units set up	9884	10558	4447	5749	+29.28
2. Investment (Rs.lakhs)	11843	18623	7770	11010	+41.70
3. Employment (Number)	53568	61903	25149	34778	+38.29

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

3. Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation.

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation (KSSIDC) is playing a vital role in promoting the development of Small Scale sector by providing services like construction of Industrial sheds, procurement and distribution of raw materials and management guidance to SSI entrepreneurs. It has a network of 23 depots for the distribution of raw materials. The KSSIDC supplied raw materials worth Rs.54.27 crores to the SSI units during the year 1991-92 as against Rs.40.51 crores during 1990-91. During the year 1991-92, about 97 sheds were constructed and the total number of sheds constructed upto the end of March 1992 reached 4294 in various parts of the State.

F10

One of the important functions of KSSIDC is marketing of manufactured products in the Small Scale Industrial sector. Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation Limited which is a subsidiary unit of KSSIDC has achieved a turn-over of Rs.40.00 crores during 1991-92 by marketing the produce manufactured by SSI units and earned a profit of Rs.32.19 lakhs. Details are given in Table No. 3.6.

Table-3.6

Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92
1. Depots for the distribution of raw materials	No.	23	23
2. Raw materials sold	Rs.in lakhs	4051.46	5426.82
3. Industrial Sheds constructed (cumulative) Total	No.	4091	4294
4. Sheds under construction	No.	203	222
5. Sheds completed	No.	108	97
6. Marketing Corporation's turnover	Rs.in lakhs	2250	4000
7. Marketing Corporation Profit	"	9.84	32.19

Source: Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation and Karnataka Small Industries Marketing Corporation, Bangalore.

Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board is the main agency to develop industrial areas declared by the State Government for acquiring the land and allotting the same to the entrepreneurs after developing infra-structural facilities.



In the current year 208.12 acres of land is allotted to 430 units. The expenditure incurred for the development of infrastructural facilities is Rs. 815.08 lakhs and Rs. 1322.27 lakhs during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

#### 4. Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka.

The total number of units registered in 1991-92 was 347 as against 391 in 1990-91. During the first eight months of the current year (April-November '92), 111 new industrial units were registered as compared to 141 units registered during the corresponding period of the previous year thereby showing a decrease of 21.28 percent in the registration of industrial units, during the current year. The details are given in Table No. 3.7.

Table-3.7

Registration of new industrial units in Karnataka.

Industries	1990-91	1991-92	in Numbers	
			April to November	
			1991	1992
1. Food products	44	17	11	8
2. Paper & Paper products	15	10	6	2
3. Metals and Alloys	6	16	3	11
4. Chemicals	14	19	7	2
5. Transport and equipment	7	4	-	2
6. Textiles	78	88	29	20
7. Wood & Wood Products	7	8	4	2
8. Others	220	185	81	64
Total	391	347	141	111

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Karnataka, Bangalore.

## 5. Joint Stock Companies

At the end of March 1992 there were as many as 1223 Joint Stock Companies newly registered with an authorised capital of Rs.375.31 Crores. 43 Joint Stock Companies were liquidated during the year 1991-92.

In the first eight months of 1992-93, 710 Joint Stock Companies were newly registered, as against 746 registered during the corresponding period of the previous year showing a marginal decline of 4.83%. The amount of authorised capital increased significantly (18.14%) from Rs. 196.24 crores to Rs. 231.84 crores during the same period. This increase was mainly due to the increase in authorised capital invested in public as well as private companies.

During 1992-93 upto November, 48 private companies and 1 public company were liquidated and struck off. Details are given in Table No. 3.8.



Table-3.8

**Joint Stock Companies Registered and Liquidated**

Item	1990-91	1991-92	April to Nov		% age variation of 1992 over 1991 (Apr. to Nov.)
			1991	1992	
-----					
1. Joint Stock Companies					
Registered (Number)					
a) Private companies.	900*	1133 <sup>a</sup>	701	629	(-) 10.27
b) Public companies	60	90	45	81	80.00
Total	960	1223	746	710	(-) 4.83
2. Authorised capital (Rs. in Cro- res)					
a) Private companies	104.09	157.95	85.74	108.77	26.86
b) Public companies	109.55	217.36	110.50	123.07	11.38
Total	213.64	375.31	196.24	231.84	18.14
3. Joint Stock Companies liquidated or struck off					
a) Private companies	16	36	7	48	585.71
b) Public companies	2	7	5	1	(-) 80.00
-----					
Total	18	43	12	49	308.33

\* Including one guarantee company.

<sup>a</sup> Including 6 guarantee companies.

Source : Registrar of companies in Karnataka,  
Government of India, Bangalore.

## 6. Major and Medium Industries.

During the year 1991-92, 8 registrations were effected by the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) and 45 registrations by the Secretariat for Industrial Approval (SIA). 41 letters of intent and 16 Industrial License were issued during the year 1991-92. In the current year (April-August 1992) 8 letters of intent and 5 Industrial Licences were issued. Year-wise details are furnished in the Table 3.9 below:

Table-3.9

### Industrial Approvals in Karnataka

				in Numbers	
Item	1990-91	1991-92	April 1991	to August 1992	
1. DGTD Registrations	31 (14)	8 (April-July) (4)	8 (April-July) (4)	Scheme is discontinued from Aug 1991	
2. a) Registrations issued by SIA	79 (39)	45 (April-July) (15)	45 (April-July) (15)	SIA schemes replaced by IEM w.e.f August 1991	
b) IEM filed	-	143 (August-March)	-	55 (April-July (20) 08	
3. Letters of Intent issued	61 (12)	41 (14)	26 (5)		(3)
4. Industrial Licences issued	23 (2)	16 (1)	11 (1)		05 (2)

Note: 1.DGTD= Directorate General of Technical Development  
 2.SIA= Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.  
 3.IEM= Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum.  
 4.Figures in brackets indicate the number issued to backward districts.

Source: Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK).



## 7. Industrialisation in Backward Areas:

During 1991-92, 4 DGTD Registrations and 15 SIA Registrations were made in industrially backward areas as against 14 and 39 during 1990-91. Only 14 letters of intent were issued to backward districts in 1991-92 as against 12 during 1990-91. 1 industrial licence was issued to backward district in 1991-92 as against 2 during 1990-91 (Table 3.9).

Number of Foreign collaboration approvals increased during the year 1991-92 as compared to the previous year.

Foreign collaboration particulars yearwise are given in the Table 3.10 below:

Table-3.10

### Foreign Collaboration in Karnataka

in Numbers		
Item	1991-91	1991-92
1. Financial	16	21
2. Technical	18	20
3. Drawing and design	10	05
Total	44	46

Source: Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) Bangalore.

## 8. Industrial Policy:

The Industrial Policy of Karnataka aims at rapid industrialisation and correcting imbalances in the Industrial Development. Package of incentives and concessions have been offered to encourage New Industries in the State. Emphasis is laid on the creation of infrastructure facilities especially in the backward areas. To promote the artisan based cottage sector, intensive development schemes have been drawn up

in the sectors like handlooms, handicrafts, coir and leather. The thrust is on maximising the employment opportunities by encouraging the labour intensive industries. As per the New Industrial Policy, the State Government has announced the new package of incentives and concessions during September 1990. According to the above package of incentives and concessions, the State has been divided into four zones and concessions have been offered with additional incentives to backward areas.

The District Industries Centre Programmes (DICs) was launched on 1st May 1978 by the Government of India to help the industries in the organised and decentralised sector under single roof during the pre-investment and post investment stages. In Karnataka, all the 20 districts have been covered under District Industries Centres. The main objective of the DICs is economic investigation of industrial potential for the development of the district and the preparation of action plan and promote industrial development by providing assistance under one roof. The role of the District Industries Centres will be restructured suitably to enable them to function as "Nodal Agencies" for achieving the industrial development at the District level.

The Government of India have continued the scheme of self employment for educated unemployed youths during 1991-92 also.

VISHWA is a rural productive employment programme. The scheme VISHWA aims at creating employment opportunities to unemployed youths and additional employment to traditional artisans in rural areas. This will check rural urban migration and improve the economic conditions in rural areas by ensuring income generation of a minimum of Rs. 750/- per month.

#### 9. Industrial Finance:

There are two premier institutions viz., Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC) and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation



(KSIIDC) in the State which played major role in extending financial assistance to industries.

a) Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC).

The KSFC is extending financial assistance to various industries under different schemes. During 1991-92, it sanctioned Rs. 33,288 lakhs covering 10611 cases as against Rs. 25,089 lakhs sanctioned for 8,284 cases in 1990-91, registering an increase of 28.09 percent in terms of number of cases and 32.68 percent in terms of amount. Disbursements during the year 1991-92 were to the tune of Rs. 24,634 lakhs as against Rs. 19,071 lakhs during the previous year, an increase by 29.17 percent.

During the first eight months of 1992-93, 9,475 new sanctions were made as against 6,837 during the same period of the previous year. The amount involved increased from Rs. 19,737 lakhs to Rs. 23,006 lakhs during this period. Total disbursement during the period stood at Rs. 18,006 lakhs as against Rs. 14,423 lakhs during the same period of the previous year registering an increase of 24.84 percent.

During the above period, the number of cases under Technicians Scheme sanctioned and the amount involved under these, however decreased by 49.30 percent and 31.31 percent respectively, when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Under the special capital scheme, the number of cases sanctioned and the amount disbursed decreased by 24.12 percent and 48.20 percent respectively as compared to the previous year.

The KSFC provides special concessions to SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs. Under this scheme, during the first eight months of 1992-93, sanction was accorded to 2,996 cases providing financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,437 lakhs as against 1,360 cases with financial assistance of Rs. 1,373 lakhs during the same period of the previous year.

The Corporation has launched a scheme called Composite Loan Scheme to provide equipment, finance and working capital for artisans and village/cottage industries. Under this scheme during the period April to November 1992, 3,426 cases were approved and financial assistance of Rs. 548 lakhs was provided as against 1982 cases approved and financial assistance of Rs. 470 lakhs given during the same period of the previous year. The details in regard to the performance of KSFC are given in Table 3.11.

Table-3.11

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State  
Financial Corporation during 1990-91 and 1991-92

ITEMS	Rs.lakhs									
	1990-91		1991-92		April to November				% variation of	
					1991		1992		1992 over 1991	
	No.of Cases	Amount	No.of Cases	Amount	No.of Cases	Amount	No.of Cases	Amount	No.of Cases	Amount
1. Sanctions	8284	25089	10611	33288	6837	19937	9475	23006	38.58	15.39
2. Disbursements	-	19071	-	24634	-	14423	-	18006	-	24.84
3. Assistance sanctioned under selected schemes										
i) Technicians scheme	161	413	111	391	71	198	36	136	-49.30	-31.31
ii) Special capital scheme	214	186	453	316	28	278	173	144	-24.12	-49.20
iii) SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs	1748	1833	2177	2489	130	1373	2996	1437	120.29	4.66
iv) Composite loan scheme	2736	531	3748	686	192	470	3426	548	72.86	16.60

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore.



b) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited (KSIIDC).

KSIIDC plays an important role in the industrialisation of the State by providing financial assistance for promoting modernisation and rehabilitation of industries mainly in the medium and large scale sector. The Corporation provides escort services for the projects cleared in the State Level Single Window Agency for speedy implementation of the projects. The Corporation functions as the Nodal Agency for providing assistance to Non-Resident Indians (NRI) for establishing industrial projects in the State. Keeping in view the twin objectives of the development of the Hyderabad Karnataka region and development of export oriented industries the Corporation plans to promote joint sector 100 percent export oriented industries.

The Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 68.85 crores to 83 units and equity assistance of Rs. 7.47 crores for 14 units upto the end of March 1992. During the first eight months of the current year, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 3,500 lakhs assisting 38 units as against Rs. 3,504 lakhs assisting 48 units during the same period of the previous year. Similarly, the Corporation has sanctioned equity assistance of Rs. 376 lakhs to 9 units during the current year from April to November 1992 as against Rs. 142 lakhs to 5 units during the same period in the previous year. While the performance during the first eight months has increased in the case of equity assistance it has decreased in the case of term loans. Details are given in Table 3.12.

Table-3.12

**Assistance sanctioned by Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited**

Assistance sanctioned	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	April to Nov		% variation of 1992 over 1991.
				1991	1992	
1 Loans						
a) Amount	Rs.lakhs	6,660	6,885	3,504	3,500	-0.11
b) Industrial units	No.	85	83	48	38	-20.83
2. Equity Assistance						
a) Investment	Rs.lakhs	530	747	142	376	164.79
b) Industrial units.	No.	5	14	5	9	98.20
Source: Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Bangalore						

**10. Electronics Industry in Karnataka:**

In the Industrial map of Karnataka, Electronics industry plays a very vital role. Karnataka accounts for nearly 20 percent of India's electronics output. There was a phenomenal growth in the public, private and joint sector investments in the field of electronics in the State.

In order to expand the electronics production base in Karnataka, KEONICS has promoted 10 joint ventures by participating in the equity with foreign companies and



Indian industrial houses with an investment of Rs. 66 crores. So far, KEONICS has set up 8 joint ventures with a capital outlay of about Rs. 45 crores. The concept of joint ventures has proved successful in Karnataka.

The turnover trends in Electronic industry for the State public sector was Rs.4.16 crores in 1991-92. During the first seven months (upto october 1992 ) the value of production was Rs. 1.70 crores.

Development of Electronic city in Bangalore by KEONICS has been one of the pioneer schemes in the country. Under the scheme 76 units, have been established, out of which 30 are in production. Nearly, 2000 persons are working in electronics city with an investment of Rs. 237 crores, generating a turnover of Rs. 114 crores per year with a fullfledged operation, it provides employment to nearly 10,000 persons. The electronic city has so far attracted 55 medium and large scale industries with an investment of Rs. 200 crores from the private sector, besides some public sector units such as Indian Telephone Industries and BHEL. Some of the major private and joint sector industries are Tata Electronics and Development Services, Karnataka Telecom Ltd., etc.,

#### 11 (a) Sericulture

Sericulture industry plays an important role in employment and income generation in the State. The State accounts for about 60 percent of the country's total raw silk production. Majority of the persons engaged in this industry are from weaker section of the society. The area covered under mulberry in the State is about 1.6 percent lakh hectares engaging about more than 3 lakh families in mulberry cultivation and silk worm reeling providing employment to about 22 lakh people. Production of raw silk in the State is about 5470 tonnes in 1991-92 as against 6214 tonnes during 1990-91.

During the first eight months of 1992-93 (April to November), the production of cocoons and the quantum of cocoons marketed, accounts for 43152 tonnes and 29102 tonnes respectively. The quantum of cocoons marketed has increased by about 34 percent and the production of cocoons by 21 percent. The details are presented in Table 3.13 below.

Table-3.13

Sericulture Industry in Karnataka

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	April Nov		% variation of 1992 over 1991 (Apr. to Nov.)
				1991	1992	
1. Area under mulberry	'000 hect.	150	153	154	161	4.54
2. Production of cocoons	'000 tones	59.0	52.0	35.7	43.2	21.01
3. Quantum of cocoons marketed	'000 tones	51.2	40.2	21.7	29.1	34.10
4. raw silk	'000 tones	6.2	5.5	2.2	3.2	45.45
5. Employment in Sericulture.	Lakhs	32.5	32.5	21.7	21.7	---

Source: Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.

11 (b) Karnataka Silk Marketing Board

The Karnataka Silk Marketing Board limited, is rendering yeoman's service in marketing silk yarn of all kinds and specifications and sale of fabrics of all kinds. The Board is committed to stabilisation of prices of silk yarn. It ensures that the reeler gets a satisfactory return for his produce by purchasing aggressively when there is slump in the market.



The performance for the year 1991-92 has been encouraging despite fluctuations in the trade. The Board purchased 408 tonnes of silk in 1991-92 as against 558 tonnes during the previous year and marketed 434 tonnes as against 511 tonnes in 1990-91. The turnover of the Board increased by 25 percent from Rs.42.87 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 53.52 crores in 1991-92. The profit after tax increased from Rs.12.33 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs. 14.89 lakhs in 1991-92. Revenue of the Government for the year 1991-92 was of the order of Rs. 107.30 lakhs. Details are presented in Table 3.14.

Table-3.14

Performance of Karnataka Silk Marketing Board.

		Rs.in lakhs	
Item		1990-91	1991-92
1.	Turnover	4287.41	5352.26
2.	Profit after tax	12.33	14.89

Source: Karnataka Silk Marketing Board, Bangalore.

Silk Industry in Karnataka has earned foreign exchange worth Rs.15553.76 lakhs during 1991-92. The share of Karnataka silk industry in all - India exports is about 27.5 percent and 23.2 percent respectively in terms of quantity and value. The details are presented in Table 3.15.

Table-3.15

**Exports of silk goods certified From Karnataka and All-India  
1990-91 to 1992-93**

Quantity : Lakh sq.meters  
Value : Rs. lakhs

Item	1990-91		1991-92	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Karnataka.				
Bangalore Certification centre of CSB only.	85.14	10402.75	106.58	15553.76
2. All-India (From all the CCS of CBS in including Bangalore Certificate centre)	324.54	43593.75	386.88	67098.48
Share of karnataka, in India (percentage)	26.2	23.9	27.5	23.2

Note : Due to liberalisation of silk goods preshipment inspection with effect from 26-6-92 CSB do not have complete silk export data.

Source : Central Silk Board, Bangalore.

## 12. Garment Industry

Readymade garment industry is one of the major industry earning foreign exchange. During the year 1992 (upto June 1992) 700 readymade garment exporters were registered with Apparel Export Promotion Council. In Karnataka, Bangalore is the main exporting centre which has a lot of potential for export of readymade garments. The export of Readymade Garments from Bangalore has gone upto Rs. 340 crores in the year 1991 from Rs. 246 crores in 1990. The export of garments from Karnataka during the first five months of 1992 (January to May) is Rs. 270.18 crores while that of India is Rs. 5306.32 crores.



### 13. Industrial Relations:

The Industrial Relations when compared to the last year indicates that there is a substantial decrease in the number of strikes. However, there is a nominal increase in the number of lock outs. The total number of settlements for the year 1991 (as on 30-12-91) was 578 disputes, withdrawn and compromised between the parties was 815. Thus in all about 1393 disputes have been sorted out during the year. There were no major strikes/lockouts in the State during the year, situation was normal and favourable. The details of industrial relations are presented in Table 3.16.

Table-3.16

#### Industrial Relations In Karnataka

		1990-91		1991-92		April Nov		% variation of 1992 over 1991 (Apr.to Nov.)
Item	Unit					1991	1992	
-----								
-----								
I Strikes								
a) Strikes	No.	17	9	6	1			-83.33
b) Workers involved	No.	50535	1366	748	705			-5.75
c) Mandays lost	No.	45249	35455	67444	90109			+33.61
II Lockouts								
a) Lockouts	No.	3	5	5	Nil			
b) Workers involved	No.	1380	680	755	Nil			
c) Mandays lost	No.	2080	40187	92421	Nil			
III Lay-offs								
a) Lay-offs	No.	5	1	Nil	4			
b) workers involved	No.	601	525	Nil	220			
c) Mandays lost	No.	3176	12600	Nil	1705			

Source: Labour Commissioner, Bangalore.

#### 14. Labour Absenteeism

During the first eight months (April to November 1992) labour absenteeism was about 13.2 percent which was lower compared to absenteeism of 14.5 percent during the first eight months of 1991. However, plantation Labour Absenteeism during the first eight months of 1992 (April to November 1992) was 19.6 percent. The details are presented in Table 3.17.

Table-3.17

#### Labour Absenteeism in Karnataka

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	April to Nov.	
				1991	1992
I. Industrial workers					
a) Mandays scheduled to work	No. in '000s	15656	14495	10216	7235
b) Mandays absent	"	2166	3091	1478	960
c) Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	13.8	21.3	14.5	13.2
II. Plantation Labour					
a) Mandays scheduled to work	No. in '000s	1013	903	610	537
b) Mandays absent	"	194	175	123	105
c) Proportion of absenteeism	Percent	19.2	19.4	20.2	19.6

Source: Labour Commissioner, Bangalore.



# 15. Performance of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)

One of the objectives of the Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises (KSBPE) is to monitor the performance of the State Public Sector Enterprises on a selective basis through commissioning in depth studies. Besides, training programme for the middle and senior level officers of public sector enterprises are also organised. The total turnover of several public sector undertakings during the year 1991-92 was Rs.3,046.42 crores as against the turnover of Rs.3,289.17 crores in 1990-91. The details are presented in Table 3.18.

Table-3.18

Performance of public sector undertakings 1989-90  
and 1990-91

Item	Unit	1989-90(R)	1990-91
1. Public Sector Unit	Number	61	61
2. Capital employed	Rs. lakhs	352512.37	407779.92
3. Total Investment	Rs. crores	4114.14	4513.04
4. Employment	No. lakhs	1.60	1.62
5. Turnover	Rs. crores	2842.48	3289.17
6. Net profit after tax	Rs. lakhs	-63.02	10917.12
7. Ratio of turn-over to total investment	-	0.69	0.73
8. Net profit per Rs. one lakh of capital	Rupees	-	0.03
9. Net profit per employee	"	-	0.07

R = Revised figures.

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises

Out of 68 PSUs coming under the purview, only the important 48 PSUs are available. The top five profit making PSUs for 1991-92 with the quantum of profit earned by them and the top five undertakings which incurred losses along with quantum of losses during the year are given in Tables 3.19 and 3.20 respectively.

Table-3.19

Performance of Top Five Profit making  
PSUs - 1991-92

		Rs. in lakhs
Name		1991-92
1.	Karnataka Power Corporation	3663.77
2.	The Mysore Paper Mills	1808.22
3.	Hutti Gold Mines	934.54
4.	Karnataka State Financial Corporation	886.85
5.	Mysore Acetate & Chemicals	286.08

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.

Table-3.20

Top Five PSUs incurring losses, 1991-92

		Rs. in lakhs
Name		1991-92
1.	Karnataka Soaps & Detergents	1026.01
2.	NGEF Ltd.,	696.44
3.	Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation	360.30
4.	Karnataka Forest Development Corporation	249.16
5.	Karnataka Land Army Corporation	195.64

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, Bangalore.



# ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE





## ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The three crucial areas of economic infrastructure selected for the present review are irrigation, power and transport and communications.

Irrigation is the very lifeline of our rural economy. Irrigation is a vital input to development of agriculture and also supports and sustains almost all other related activities, in addition to insuring agriculture against the vagaries of monsoon. The ultimate irrigation potential in the State is estimated to be 55 lakh hectares from all sources. Only about 56 per cent of this has been exploited by the end of last year. The estimated ultimate potential under Minor Irrigation (Surface) and Ground Water is 10 lakh hectares each and the extent of exploitation till the end of last year is placed at about 90 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. But under major and medium irrigation, the potential harnessed is hardly about 40 per cent of the ultimate potential.

As precise estimates of Ground Water Development, particularly of year-wise progress, are not available the present analysis is limited to only major and medium and minor irrigation-surface.

During the current year about 66 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential is anticipated to be created, 56 thousand hectares under Major and Medium Irrigation, and 10 thousand hectares under Minor Irrigation (Surface). The two major projects contributing to creation of sizeable potential during the year are Upper Krishna Project-Stage-I (15588 hectares) and Hemavathi Project (34433 hectares). Major portion of the outlays in major and medium irrigation, has, so far, gone for construction of storage dams and initial reaches of canals, particularly in Upper Krishna Project-Stage-I. As such, the achievement in terms of creation of irrigation potential under major and medium irrigation appears to be not commensurate with the investment and larger additions to potential created will be realised in later years.



The work on increasing drainage system of irrigated lands and completion of field irrigation channels has relatively lagged behind. These works are to be given required focus in the coming years in order to derive full benefit from the total irrigation potential created in new projects. In respect of CADA, substantial emphasis is being laid on construction of field drains and the Warabandi system. 42500 hectares are proposed to be brought under Warabandi and field drains to an extent of 11500 hectares would be constructed during the current year.

On the power front the supply position in the State continues to be significantly lower than the demand. During Seventh Plan, the growth in generation capacity in the State was very poor, only 19.2 percent compared to 66.6 percent during Sixth Plan. However, there has been perceptible improvement in recent years. The total installed capacity which was 2645.2 MW at the end of Seventh Plan (1989-90) has gone up to 3013.6 MW by the end of 1991-92. This is anticipated to further increase to 3127.6 MW by the end of current year.

The anticipated energy generation in 1992-93 is expected to be 12164 MUs, which is slightly higher compared to the target of 12053 MUs set for the year. This is inspite of shortfall in the anticipated generation of power from thermal project. Although the hydel generation is anticipated to be 5.1% higher than the target set for 1992-93, the thermal generation is anticipated to be lower at 2921 MUs as against a target of 3258 MUs. The generation of power at 12164 MUs is expected to fall short of unrestricted requirement of 19305 MUs by 37% during 1992-93. Among all the major States, the power shortage in Karnataka is one of the highest. The deficit in power is made good to some extent by import of energy from the Central Generating Stations. An additional installed capacity of 114 MW, to the State grid during the current year is entirely from hydel sources.

The dues of many of the Public Sector Undertakings and Government Agencies to the State Electricity Board have affected the viability of power sector. Energy cuts on all high tension installations with a contract demand of 5001 KVA and above to an extent of 40% has been imposed from 1.9.1992. Besides



energy cut there has been a demand cut of 20% on all high tension installations with a contract demand of 251 KVA and above.

The Central Government has approved a policy framework to promote investment by private sector in power generation. The State Government has decided to encourage investment of Private Sector in power generation within the policy framework announced by Central Government, offered 3 thermal projects, 4 mini hydel projects and 4 diesel based projects to the private sector for generation of power and invited applications for these projects from the private parties. The response is encouraging.

The State has undertaken renovation of Sharavathy Generating Station. The existing units which are over 50 years old will be uprated by new units in view of the improved technology now available. This results in raising the installed capacity of the ten units of the station by an additional 144 MW. Six generating units will be uprated during the current year.

The work of 400 KV single circuit Davangere-Munirabad (123 ckms) transmission line is scheduled to be completed by March 1993. Besides this, the work of 102 ckms. 220 KV RTPS - Sedam single circuit transmission line, 85 ckms. Sedam-Humnabad single circuit and 150 ckms Lingasugur Basavanabagewadi double circuit line have been taken up and planned for completion by the end of March 1993. 220 KV sub-stations at Kibbanahalli, Ambewadi and Kolar are planned for completion. By the end of December 1992, 221 ckms 220 KV line from Shimoga to Mysore has been completed and Four, 220 KV sub-stations have been installed at Hiriyur, Subramanyapura, T.K.Halli and Belgaum.

The performance under Integrated Rural Energy Programme, National Project on Bio-gas Development and Improved Chulhas is likely to be better during the current year. 3500 bio-gas plants are likely to be installed and distribution of improved wood stoves, kerosene stoves, solar cooker and solar heaters is expected to be improved during the current year.



The strength of motor vehicles in the State went up by more than 1.5 lakh numbers during 1991-92. The number of motor vehicles as at the end of 1991-92 stood at 15.82 lakhs. The highest number was in the category of motor cycles at 11.31 lakh numbers. The revenue realisation from Motor Vehicles Department is expected to be an alltime high during the current year. A large increase in traffic handled at Karnataka's Ports is expected and the telecommunication sector is expected to perform satisfactorily.

A detailed review of progress of economic infrastructure is presented below.

#### A. IRRIGATION

The cumulative irrigation potential under Major, Medium and Minor irrigation (surface water) is anticipated to go upto 23.56 lakh hectares (excluding groundwater) during 1992-93 from 22.90 lakh hectares at the end of 1991-92 i.e. an additional potential of 0.66 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during this year. (See Table-4.1).

The projects, both major and medium which have been completed, have contributed for the creation of an irrigation potential of 4.63 lakh hectares. Twenty two major projects and seventeen medium projects are under implementation.

The progress of work on selected major projects is given below:

##### 1. INVESTMENTS IN IRRIGATION & PROGRESS OF PROJECTS:

The expenditure on major and medium irrigation projects (including irrigation projects pending approval) was Rs.309.79 crores during 1991-92 and the anticipated expenditure for 1992-93 is Rs.475.00 crores. The expenditure incurred upto the end of November 1992 was Rs.295.97 crores. The anticipated expenditure on Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion Projects during 1992-93 is Rs.5.00 crores.



TABLE - 4.1

Irrigation potential created by source:1990-91  
to 1992-93

Lakh Hectares (Cumulative)			
Source	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Anticipated Achievement
1. Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	13.36	13.79	14.35
2. Minor Irrigation (Surface Water)	9.06	9.11	9.21
Total (1+2)	22.42	22.90	23.56

Source: Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka.

#### a) Plan Projects

As against an estimated cost of Rs.1504.00 crores for Upper Krishna Project, Stage-I, the expenditure upto the end of March, 1992 was Rs.715.72 crores. Out of a total of Rs.275.00 crores of anticipated expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in the Plan Sector during 1992-93, Upper Krishna Project alone accounts for Rs.155.10 crores, excluding the investment made on Command Area Development. The first phase consists of construction of Almatti Dam with spill way upto partial height of 500 metres (1640 feet) and allied works and Narayanpur Left Bank Flow Canal including the Shahapur Branch Canal to irrigate an extent of 1.05 lakh hectares. It also includes advance action for embedment of 6 pen-stocks for proposed power generation.

As against a total irrigation potential of 4.25 lakh hectares under Upper Krishna Project, Stage-I, the anticipated creation of Irrigation potential by the end of March 1993 is 1.45 lakh hectares. Narayanpur Dam is completed. The construction of Narayanpur Left Bank



Canal and its branches have been completed. The construction of Shahapur Branch Canal has also been completed.

The work on execution of second phase of Upper Krishna Project has commenced with World Bank Assistance at an estimated cost of Rs.792.00 crores. The assistance is to the extent of about Rs.475.00 crores.

The project comprises of (i) raising of Almatti Dam (ii) Construction of Indi Branch Canal from 0 to 62 Km (iii) Construction of Mudbal Branch Canal from 0 to 49 km. (iv) Completion of distribution system of Shahapur Branch Canal (v) Construction of Ayacut roads (vi) Relocation of Bagalkot Town (vii) Rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected families (viii) Connected CADA Works and (ix) Strengthening of WALMI.

As against an estimated cost of Rs.502.48 crores for Ghataprabha Project, Stage-III, the total expenditure on this project was Rs.134.76 crores by the end of 1991-92. During 1992-93 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.20.00 crores. As against the total potential of 1.78 lakh hectares under Ghataprabha, Stage-III, the anticipated creation of irrigation potential upto the end of March 1993 is 0.26 lakh hectares.

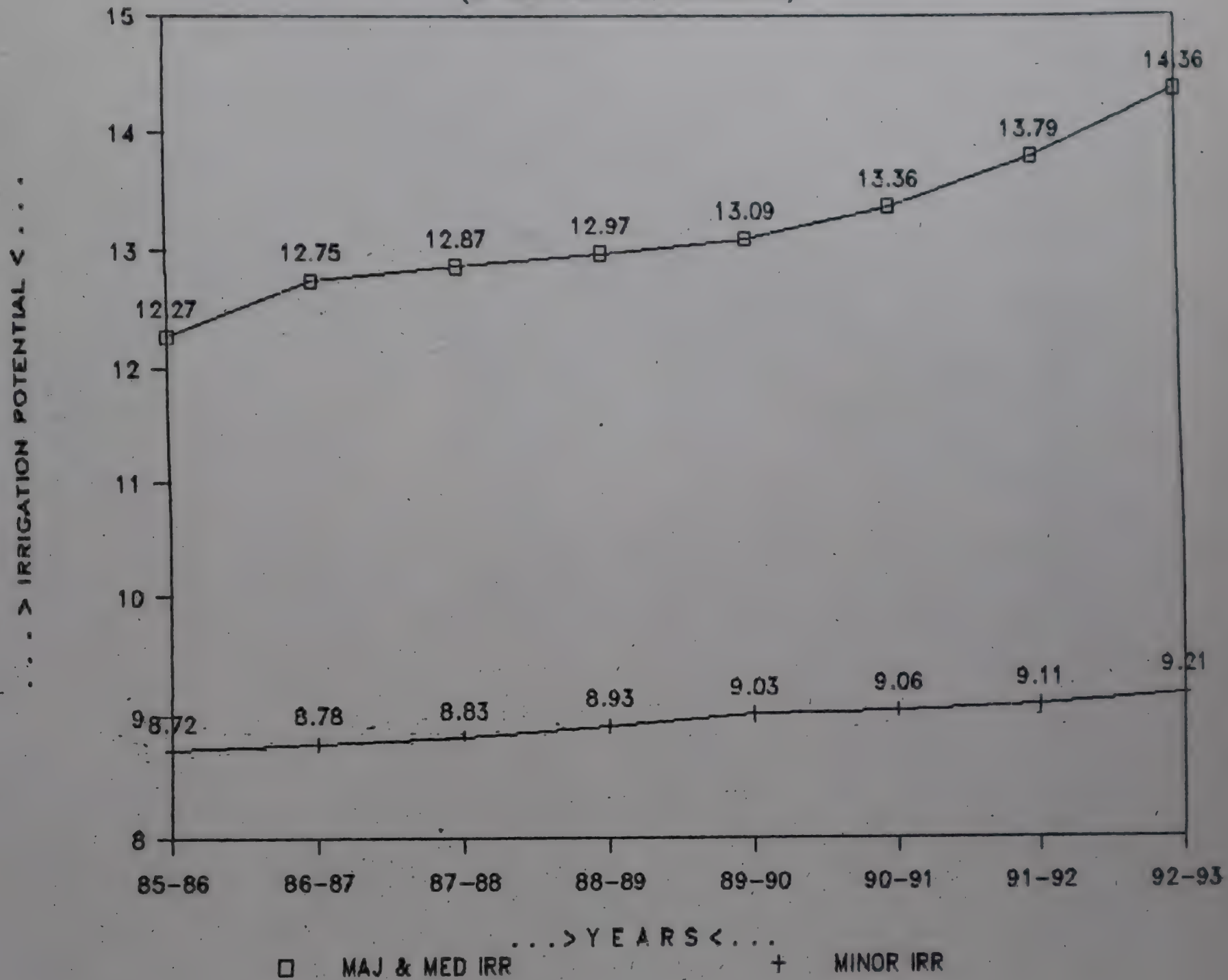
Out of the total estimated cost of Rs.375.05 crores for the Malaprabha Project, the expenditure upto the end of March 1992 was Rs.271.74 crores. During 1992-93 anticipated expenditure is Rs.20.00 crores. Under the Malaprabha Project, as against the total irrigation potential of 2.18 lakh hectares, 1.55 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1991-92. This is anticipated to go upto 1.57 lakh hectares by the end of current year.

The World Bank Authorities have come forward with financial assistance for the National Water Management Project (NWMP) to the tune of 35.11 million U.S.dollars over a period of seven years commencing from August 1987. The project aims at improving the existing canal system served by reservoirs for increasing the productivity and farm incomes. The project will also help the State in developing institutional capacity to Plan, implement and monitor the improved operation and



# IRRIGATION POTENTIAL: 1985-86 TO '92-93

(In lakh hectares, cumulative)







maintenance practices. Each sub-project under the NWMP is to be cleared by two committees, one at the State level and the other at the Government of India level. Presently, fifteen sub-projects viz., Bhadra, Vani Vilas Sagar, Dharma, Chandrampalli, Marconahally, Kanakanala, Areshankar, Hagaribommanahalli, Kanva, Maidala, Naregal, Ramanahalli, TBLBC, TERBHLC and TBRBLLC, have been cleared and are in progress. Twenty sub-projects are also in the pipeline in order to utilise the financial assistance available from the World Bank. Out of these schemes summary reports of the sub-projects namely Tunga Anicut, Shanti Sagar Tank Canal, Gondi Canal, Anjanapura Reservoir and Ambiligola Reservoir are cleared by Government of India. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1992 on all these sub-projects is Rs.31.82 crores. The likely expenditure during 1992-93 is Rs.10.00 crores.

The expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation Plan Projects during 1992-93 upto the end of November 1992 is Rs.176.42 crores as against the Budget Provision of Rs.275.00 crores.

#### **b. Projects Pending Approval**

On Harangi Project the total expenditure upto 1991-92 was Rs.132.99 crores as against an estimated project cost of Rs. 193.50 crores. The total expenditure on the Hemavathy Project upto March 1992 was Rs.453.52 crores as against an estimated cost of Rs. 847.41 crores. The total expenditure on Kabini Project was Rs. 174.88 crores upto March 1992 as against an estimated cost of Rs. 579.09 crores.

Under the Harangi Project, as against the total irrigation potential of 0.54 lakh hectares, the creation of irrigation potential upto the end of March 1992 was 0.40 lakh hectares, which is anticipated to go upto 0.41 lakh hectares by 1992-93. Under the Hemavathy Project as against the total irrigation potential of 2.84 lakh hectares the potential creation upto the end of March '92 was 0.92 lakh hectares, which is anticipated to go upto 1.26 lakh hectares. Under the Kabini Irrigation Project, as against envisaged creation of irrigation potential of 0.88 lakh hectares, the potential created by March 1992 was 0.41 lakh hectares.



On the Cauvery basin projects (pending approval) as against a budget provision of Rs.200.00 crores for the current year the expenditure upto the end of November 1992 was Rs. 118.18 crores.

The Lift Irrigation Corporation for Krishna basin with its headquarters at Bijapur, is in charge of execution, operation and maintenance of L.I.Schemes in Krishna and Godavari Basins in the State under the Plan Sector. The L.I. Corporation for Cauvery Basin with its headquarters at Mysore is incharge of execution operation and maintenance of L.I.Schemes in Cauvery Basin in the State, outside the plan sector. 15% of the cost of the project is met by the beneficiaries, 10% of the cost is provided by the State Government as subsidy and the remaining 75% is proposed to be raised from financial institutions.

The investments on irrigation have been receiving the priority they ought to get within the overall constraints. The emphasis has been on quick creation of irrigation potential and improving the level of utilisation of irrigation potential created at huge costs.

## 2. MINOR IRRIGATION - SURFACE

All irrigation works having an atchkat area upto 2000 hect. are classified as Minor Irrigation works. Minor Irrigation Schemes have the advantage of providing immediate benefits from the potential created. All Minor Irrigation works having an atchkat upto 40 hectares come under the control of respective Zilla Parishads and works of more than 40 hectares come under the control of Minor Irrigation Department. Tank Irrigation projects were taken up with World Bank Aid and during 1991-92 an expenditure of Rs. 1104.49 lakhs was incurred mostly for settlement of claims. The potential created was 60 hectares. On other schemes such as Ganga Kalyana, an expenditure of Rs. 73.44 lakhs was incurred and the potential created was 583 hectares.

During 1992-93 an allocation has been made for incomplete works taken up under World Bank Aid with a programme to create a potential of 1455 hectares. An allocation of Rs. 171.28 lakhs has been made for Ganga Kalyana Scheme which is intended to benefit the down-



trodden people of the society, specially Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities. It is programmed to create a potential of 417 hectares. Under other Minor Irrigation works it is programmed to create a potential of 7834 hectares. An allocation of Rs. 274.04 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided respectively under Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-plan. The development of surface irrigation during Seventh Plan and annual plans 1991-92 and 1992-93 is summarised in Table-4.2.

TABLE-4.2

Development of Minor Irrigation from Surface Water:  
1985-86 to 1991-92

Year	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Potential created (hectares).
1985-86	2865.04	5700
1986-87	4120.95	6073
1987-88	2635.78	5602
1988-89	3176.58	10930
1989-90	2958.36	10263
1990-91	3240.00	3026
1991-92	3536.00	4876
1992-93	5127.00	10000
(Anticipated)		

Source: Minor Irrigation Department, Govt. of Karnataka

#### Karnataka Tank Irrigation Project under World Bank Assistance

The project commenced during the year 1981-82. In all 78 tank irrigation projects were taken up with World Bank Assistance. The total contemplated irrigation potential is 23968 hectares.

An amount of Rs.140.12 crores is spent upto end of November 1992 and 73 tank irrigation projects were completed creating a potential of 21211 hectares. The entire World Bank Credit Assistance of 54 million U.S. dollars, has been availed of by the end of February 1989 itself.

### 3.COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme which started functioning from the Fifth Five Year Plan under the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects is intended to tackle the problem of non-utilisation of irrigation potential created in the Major and Medium Irrigation projects and to reduce the gap between the potential created and utilised. In 1992-93 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.18.50 crores as against an expenditure of Rs.17.29 crores during 1991-92. The progress of CAD is presented in Table-4.3.

TABLE - 4.3

Command Area Development Programme in  
Karnataka:1989-90 to 1992-93

Item of Work	'000 Hectares		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. Construction of Field Irrigation Channels.	25.1	37.4	30.0
2. Land Levelling	25.9	27.4	36.5
3. Construction of Field Drains	3.5	11.0	11.5
4. Warabandi	16.7	11.8	42.5

Source: Irrigation Department(CAD), Govt of Karnataka

During 1991-92 the potential created was 49554 hectares under major and medium irrigation projects and the area brought under field irrigation channels was 37410 hectares. It is anticipated that during 1992-93 the area likely to be brought under field irrigation channels would be 30000 hectares. The area brought under on-farm development works was 27400 hectares during 1991-92. Under the Warabandi system the coverage of area was 11800 hectares during 1991-92 and the anticipated coverage during 1992-93 is 42500 hectares.



## B. POWER

In the country, during the first eight months (April-November 1992) of 1992-93, the overall Power generation was higher by 4.7% compared to the corresponding period of last year. Similarly, plant load factor is higher by 1.3% compared to April - November 1991. The overall power generation during April - November 1992 fell short of the target by 2%. The plant load factor also has come down to 54.2% against the target of 55.3% during the period. The plant load factor of the private sector units has been placed at 60%. While thermal generation fell short of the target by 2.8%, nuclear generation fell short of the target by 16.7%. However, hydel generation exceeded the target by 2.3%. Regionwise, only the Western region surpassed the target for the period while all the other regions lagged behind. The North-Eastern region recorded the maximum shortfall of 27.5% followed by Eastern region 10%, Southern region 7.5% and Northern region 0.6%. However, the Western region exceeded the target by 0.7%. The period showed continued bad performance of State Electricity Boards. The State Electricity Boards slipped the target by 7.5%. The Central and Private sector units registered a growth of 2.1% and 1.8% respectively. The shortfall in the State Electricity Boards generation is alarming as 80% of power generation is in the State sector.

In Karnataka the anticipated energy generation in 1992-93 is now placed at 12164 MUs as against a target of 12053 MUs. The thermal generation is anticipated to be 2921 MUs as against the target of 3258 MUs. However, as against a target of 8795 MUs The hydel generation is anticipated to be 9243 MUs. As a result the overall generation is likely to be higher by 1.00% in 1992-93 compared to the target set. During the first eight months of the current year (April to November) the gross generation from the State's units was 7539 MUs. The generation of power during 1991-92 was 12514 MUs. The estimated demand requirement of electricity as per 14th Power Survey Report was placed at 19305 MUs in 1992-93 as against 18026 MUs in 1991-92.

The water levels in Linganamakki stood at 553 mtrs. as on 1.1.1993 as compared to 551 mtrs. as on



1.1.1992. The total energy content generated from Linganamakki during the first eight months of the current year was higher at 4528 MUs compared to 3886 MUs in the same period last year. The water level in Supa stood at 549 mtrs as on 1.1.1993 compared to 551 mtrs as on 1.1.1992. The energy content generated is placed lower at 2149 MUs during the first eight months of the current year as compared to 2306 MUs during the same period last year. The maximum and minimum water levels at Linganamakki and Supa reservoirs are summarised in Table-4.4.

TABLE - 4.4

Water Levels:Linganamakki and Supa

Year	Linganamakki		Supa	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
1990-91	575	531	554	517
1991-92	554	542	558	531
1992-93 (Upto Dec.92)	555	541	555	531

The plant load factor (capacity utilisation) of selected hydel and thermal stations is presented in Table 4.5. The unit cost of power for selected major stations is also presented in the table. The plant load factor in respect of all the power station has declined in the first eight months of the current year as compared to their respective positions during 1991-92.

To make good the shortage in energy availability and also to meet the demand, efforts have been made to maximize import of power from neighbouring States and Central Projects. The total imports during 1992-93 are likely to be 2874 MUs as compared to 3026 MUs during 1991-92. The entire imports during 1992-93 are from



TABLE - 4.5

Plant Load Factor and Unit Cost of Power:  
Selected Power Stations

Power Station	Plant Load Factor(Percentage)			Unit Cost*
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (upto Nov.92)	1992-93 (Paise/kwh)
1. Shara- vathy	57.07	58.50	53.79	12.00
2. Nagjhari	36.33	39.01	37.62	32.45
3. RTPS	50.41	46.86	44.61	88.70
4. Supa	54.45	58.90	50.95	32.45
5. Varahi	49.88	57.38	55.84	56.00

\* Before accounting for T & D Losses.

Source: 1. Karnataka Power Corporation, Review of progress on power projects.  
2. Karnataka Electricity Board.

Central Projects. As the State is getting power from NTFC at competitive rates it has not imported power from other States, so far. Energy cuts on all high tension installations with the contract demand of 5001 KVA and above to an extent of 40% has been imposed from 1.9.1992. The power cut on this category of consumers at the same time of last year was 25%. Besides energy cut there has been a demand cut of 20% on all high tension installations with contract demand of 251 KVA and above. At the same time last year the demand cut was 20% on category of consumers with contract demand of 5001 KVA and above. The energy cut has been reduced on consumers with a contract demand of 251 KVA and above with effect from 1.9.1992.

During 1992-93 an additional installed capacity of 114 MW will be added to the State grid. The entire additional installed capacity is made up of hydel potential; 32 MW from Ghataprabha Dam Power House, 72 MW from uprating of generating units of Sharavathi, 1 MW from Sirwar Mini Hydel Scheme and 9 MW from Mani Dam Power House. With this, the installed capacity will increase to 3128 MW by the end of 1992-93.

TABLE - 4.6

## Progress in Power Sector 1990-91 to 1992-93

Item	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
<hr/>				
1. Installed capacity				
a)Hydel	MW	2354.6	2383.6	2497.6
b)Thermal	MW	630.0	630.0	630.0
Total- 1	MW	2984.6	3013.6	3127.6
<hr/>				
2. Electricity Generated				
a)Hydel	MU	9259	10174	9243
b)Thermal	MU	2782	2340	2921
Total-2	MU	12041	12514	12164
<hr/>				
3. Electricity Imported from				
a)Central Projects	MU	2730	3021	2874.
b)Other States	MU	331	5	-
Total-3	MU	3061	3026	2874
<hr/>				
4. Pumpsets Electrified (Cumulative) Lakhs.		7.43	8.15	8.75
<hr/>				
5. Harijan Basthies Electrified	No.	295	483	600
<hr/>				

The tempo has been accelerated in construction of all major works of transmission lines and sub-stations and also system improvement works have been intensified for bringing down the percentage of transmission and distribution losses to 18.45% during 1992-93. A sophisticated computerised system has been acquired for analysing the system on HT distribution lines and finding out an optimum solution for



reinforcement on techno-economic considerations. Our State is one of the few States in the country to have such a facility. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910, has also been amended to make theft of energy a cognizable offence and more stringent punishment is provided. Vigilance Cell was strengthened and surprise raids have yielded good results. Tamper-proof plastic seals have been provided for suspect installations, in addition to systematic checking of installations.

## I. POWER GENERATION

### Investment and Implementation of Projects

The expenditure on Power Generation was Rs.220.81 crores in 1991-92 and it is anticipated to go upto Rs.393.28 crores during 1992-93. The expenditure incurred in the first eight months of the current year was Rs.186.02 crores. The progress is expected to substantially increase in the coming months when the payments are made for the equipments purchased. A substantial allocation is provided for the Raichur Thermal Power Station, Unit-4, Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project, Stage-II and Gerusoppa Hydel Project. Infact these three projects alone account for nearly two-thirds of the anticipated expenditure during the current year.

The two units of Varahi Hydro Electric Project each of 115 MW have been commissioned. The only component to be tackled in this scheme is Mani Dam Power House. The major portion of the Power House building works has been completed. The two units of Mani Dam Power House of 4.5 MW each are scheduled to be commissioned by the end of 1992-93.

Out of the three tail-race schemes on Kali River, works on Kodasalli Dam and Power House (120 MW) and Kadra Dam and Power House (150 MW) are undertaken with financial assistance from World Bank. Agencies for all major components of these schemes are fixed and the works are in progress. Efforts are being constantly made to further gear up the progress of works on this project. The infrastructure required for undertaking fullscale concreting is now ready. Excavation for Kadra concrete dam is nearly completed. Kodasalli dam concreting is under progress. Excavation works of Kodasalli dam is completed. Orders have already been placed with BHEL for supply of generating units for both



Kadra and Kodasalli power houses. Equipments are under despatch. EOT cranes are received at site. EOT crane at Kadra has been commissioned and at Kodasalli EOT crane is erected.

The Ghataprabha dam power house at the foot of the dam envisages power generation from the release through the dam. All civil works of the station are completed. This project comprises of 2 units of 16 MW each resulting in additional energy generation to an extent of 143 MUs. Unit-1 was successfully synchronised to the grid on 8.10.1992. Synchronisation of unit-2 is expected shortly.

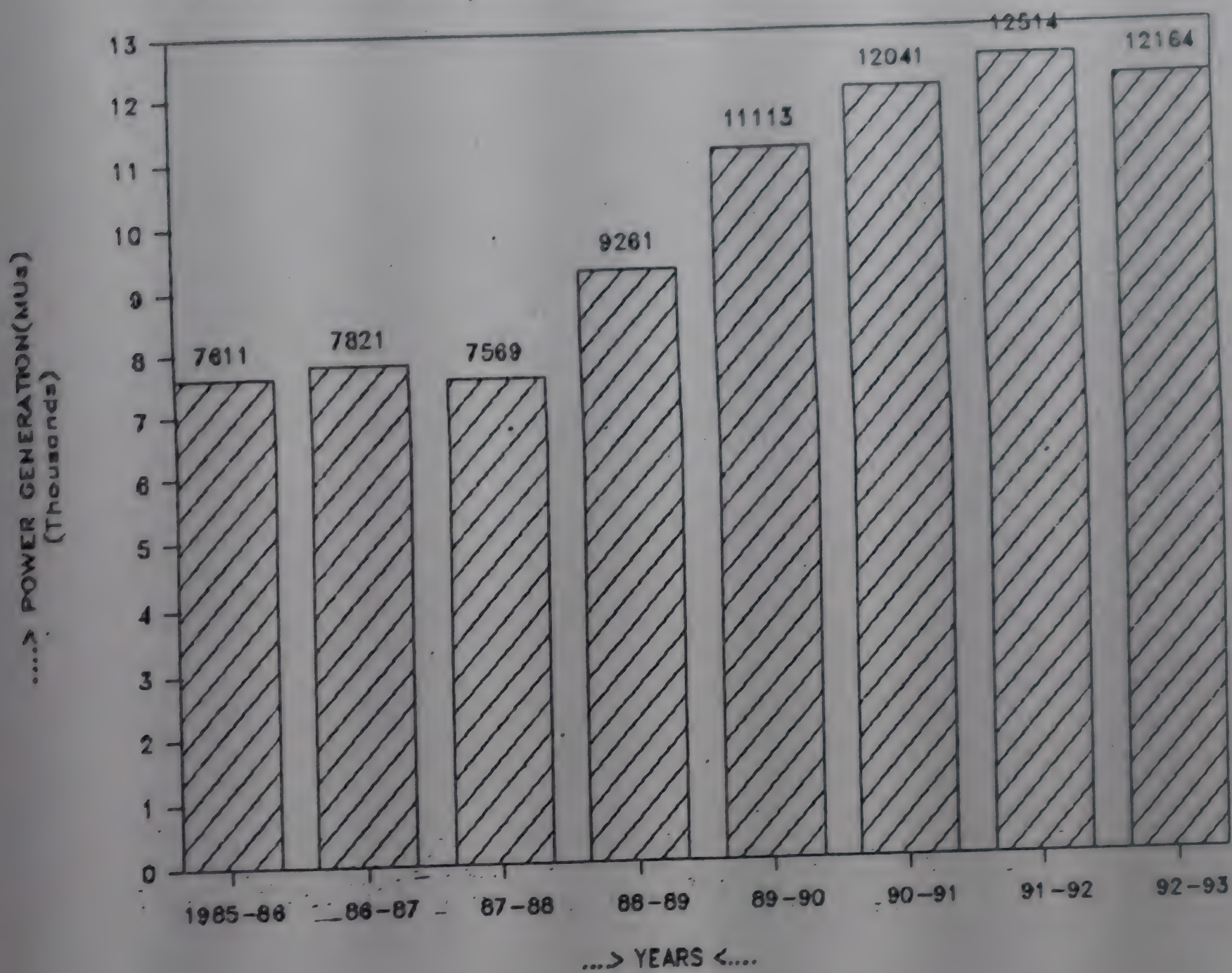
The Raichur Thermal Station, Unit-4 is being financed by Japan, under OECF scheme. This Station consists of installation of one more thermal unit of capacity 210 MW (with energy generation of 1150 MU). The estimated cost of the project is Rs.591.56 crores. The supply order for BTG were issued during November 1990. All the works connected with RCC Chimney are completed. Excavation work started for coal handling civil system. Other major civil works are in progress. The unit is scheduled to be commissioned during May 1994.

The Gerusoppa Hydel Project consists of construction of concrete dam across river Sharavathi and construction of power house of installed capacity 240 MW with energy generation of 600 MUs. The scheme is free of rehabilitation problems. Agencies for all major components of work have been fixed and works are in progress. The progress is lagging much behind schedule due to the continued agitation by local persons and the Court stay orders. Final judgement on the special leave petition filed by State Government is awaited from Supreme Court. The project is under financial assistance from World Bank. Orders have already been placed with BHEL for the supply of 4 x 60 MW generating equipments and a Chinese firm for supply of EOT crane. Required quantity of steel plates have been imported from Germany for fabrication of penstock pipes.

With a view to harness canal flows of power generation, four mini hydel schemes on Tungabhadra Left Bank Canal in Raichur district were identified and undertaken. These schemes are Kalmala 0.4 MW, Ganekal 0.35 MW, Sirwar 1 MW and Mallapur 2x4.5 MW. Kalmala



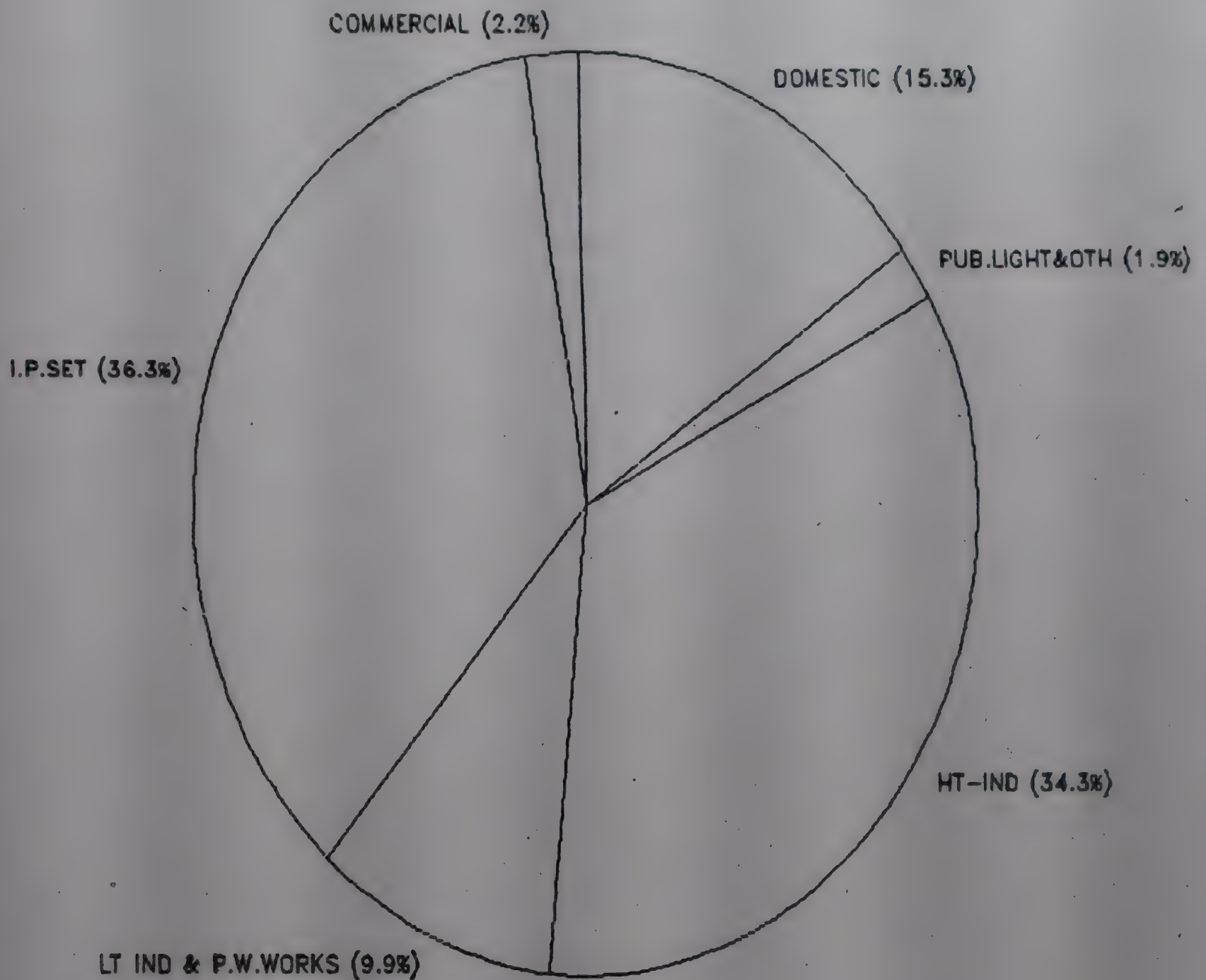
# POWER GENERATION :1985-86 TO 1992-93







# POWER COMSUMPTION - 1991 - 92







unit was commissioned during January 1990. Civil works of Sirwar and Ganekal are completed and electrical installation works are in progress. These units are programmed for commissioning shortly. Mallapur scheme works are under progress and the first unit is scheduled to be commissioned during 1993-94.

The Sharavathi Generating Station has 10 units each of 89.1 MW. The units have been in operation for the past 50 years. In view of the improved technology now available and the service already rendered by these units, uprating of the units has been taken up. This results in raising the installed capacity of each machine from 89.1 MW to 103.5 MW and the Station as a whole would be able to add 144 MW of generating capacity. The renovation is proposed to be brought in progressively unit after unit. Units 1 to 5 are already uprated, while unit 7 has been commissioned. The work on unit No.8 is under progress. The project is aided by the World Bank.

In order to meet the power demand in the acute power shortage areas, it is proposed to install Diesel Generating Sets which will have minimum gestation periods. Accordingly, four acute power shortage centres viz., Kolar, Indi, Jamkhandi and Bidar in the State have been identified for installation of the above D.G.sets. This will add a total of 77.76 MW to the grid.

## 2. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

### a) Rural Electrification Programme

It is programmed to energise 60000 I.P.Sets during 1992-93 besides electrification of 600 Harijan Basthies, 300 Hamlets and 62 Tribal Colonies. By the end of December 1992, as many as 31732 Pumpsets have been energised. The progress of Rural Electrification works are generally good and targets will be achieved fully as programmed during the year. During 1991-92, 72000 I.P.sets and 483 Harijan Basthies, were electrified.

### b) Pattern of Power Consumption and Tariff Rates

Irrigation sector consumes maximum power at 36.26% followed by Industries at 34.34%. The increase in consumption of rural sector has increased the load on the transsmission and distribution system thereby making

it difficult to reduce transmission and distribution losses at a faster rate. The pattern of power consumption by various categories of consumer during 1989-90 to 1991-92 is indicated in Table 4.7.

TABLE - 4.7

Category-wise consumption of Power and Average  
Tariff Rates: 1989-90 to 1991-92

Category of Consumer	Consumption (MUs)			Average Rate (Paise/ KWh-Sold) 1991-92
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1. Industries	4780 (44.85)	4482 (36.79)	4316 (34.34)	139.42
2. IP Sets	3051 (28.63)	4422 (36.30)	4557 (36.26)	8.07
3. Domestic Lighting & AEH	1653 (15.51)	1803 (14.80)	1929 (15.35)	85.68
4. LT Indl. & Public Water Works	757 (7.12)	1021 (8.38)	1244 (9.90)	136.36
5. Commercial Lighting	217 (2.04)	244 (2.00)	280 (2.23)	208.78
6. Public Lighting	146 (1.37)	148 (1.21)	156 (1.24)	97.82
7. Others	52 (0.49)	62 (0.51)	86 (0.68)	23.37
Total	10658 (100.00)	12182 (100.00)	12568 (100.00)	82.38

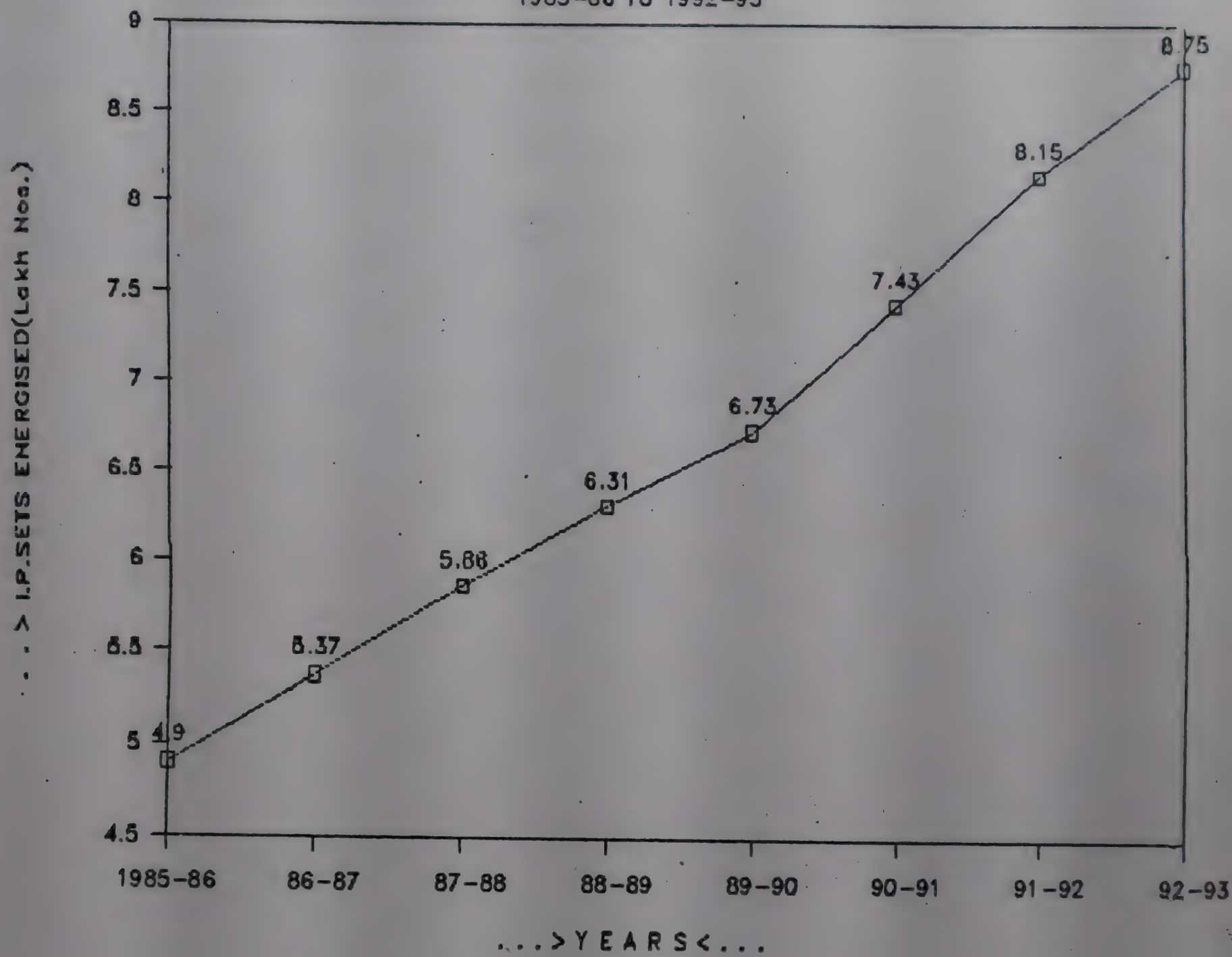
Figures in brackets indicate the percentage consumption of the category in the total consumption.

Source: Karnataka Electricity Board.



# ENERGISATION OF I. P. SETS

1985-86 TO 1992-93







It could be seen from Table 4.7 that power is being supplied at a highly subsidised rate of about 8 paise per unit for irrigation pumpsets. The highest tariff is charged for commercial lighting followed by H.T. Industries.

### c) Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations

The work of 400 KV SC Davangere-Munirabad (123 CKMS) transmission line has been entrusted to KEC and the same is scheduled to be completed by March 1993. Besides this, the works of 102 CKMS, 220 KV RTPS-Sedam S/C On DC Towers, 85 CKMS Sedam-Humnabad, S/C on DC Towers and 150 CKMS Lingasugur-Basavana Begewadi; D/C Line are under progress and planned for completion by the end of 1992-93. 220 KV substations at Kibbanahalli (100 MVA), Ambewadi (2x55 MVA) and Kolar (100 MVA) are also planned for completion. By the end of December 1992, 221 Kms. 220 KV line from Shimoga to Mysore has been completed. The other works are in various stages of completion.

By the end of December 1992, three 220/66 KV, 100 MVA substations have been installed at Hiriyur, Subramanyapura and T.K.Halli, one more 220/110KV substation has been installed at Belgaum. Three 110 KVA sub-Stations have been commissioned at Mudhol, Gulbarga and Ranebennur.

During 1991-92, 2.84 lakhs of new installations of various categories viz. domestic, commercial, AEH, LT, HT etc. were serviced. During 1992-93, it is anticipated to provide service connections to 3 lakh installations.

To achieve an efficient and reliable transmission and distribution system, the existing network is strengthened by constructing new transmission lines and substations at load centres. Other works carried out are extension and improvement to distribution system, conservation of energy, reduction of system losses, installation of capacitors at sub-stations and on Rural Feeders etc. Besides Master Plans for important cities in Karnataka are being formulated with a view to improve the distribution systems for ensuring reliable and uninterrupted power supply to electricity consumers. The overall transmission and distribution losses in the

system is proposed to be reduced to 18.45% by the end of 1992-93.

#### d) Conservation of Energy

(1) Policy of Government towards conservation in demand and supply:

- i) Staggering of holidays for the industries for conservation of demand, has been introduced.
- ii) Load-shedding is adopted in rural area, urban and Semi-urban areas to conserve energy.

2. System improvement schemes executed are -

- i) Reconductoring of H.T. and L.T. lines
  - ii) Construction of express and link H.T. and L.T. lines.
  - iii) Installation of Capacitors
  - iv) Augmentation of distribution transformers capacitors.
3. Awareness has been created amongst consumers through Seminar and other media for -
- i) Installation of electronic energy-saving chokes for tube lights.
  - ii) Use of tubelights of lower wattage capacity in place of higher wattage tungsten capacity filaments lamps to give higher and better intensity.
  - iii) Switching off lights when not required.
  - iv) Consumers to instal capacitors for tube lights, Mercury vapour lamps, sodium vapour lamps and other gas discharged lamps.

(4) Policy towards power intensive industries:

Power sanction to industries is regulated by the High Power Co-ordination committee and the Single Window Agency in the State depending on the technical feasibility.



## e) New Programmes

### (i) Yelahanka Diesel Generating Station

The project envisages setting up of a 120 MW Diesel Engine Power Plant consisting of 6 Nos. of Diesel Generating sets of 21.32 MW capacity each, near Yelahanka, Bangalore. The plant is to be run by using petroleum based fuels. The funding of the project is through contributions from participating H.T. Consumers by way of collecting a surcharge on certain quantum of additional energy allotted to them over and above their normal entitlement during the power cut period and partly through soft loan and suppliers credit offered by the Government of France in addition to State Plan allocation.

All equipments have been received at site and are under various stages of erection and assembly. Three units have been assembled and three other units are under assembly. Outdoor yardwork including erection and assembly of equipments is in advanced stage of construction. Every effort is being made to install the units by March 1993.

### (ii) Sarpadi Barrage Hydro Electric Project:

The scheme consists of construction on barrage across river Netravathi in Dakshina Kannada District. The project is multipurpose one and provides water supply to Mangalore City and to Mangalore Refinery in addition to generation of Power. The Power House on downstream of the barrage will have 90 MW capacity (3x30) with an energy generation of 173 MU.

The project is cleared by CEA. However, clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest is yet to be received. Preliminary infrastructure works are taken up during 1992-93.

### iii) Almatti Dam Power House

The scheme consists of construction of a Dam Power House on the downstream of Almatti dam in Bijapur district. The scheme consists of installation of 268 MW (5 units of 50 MW each and 1 unit of 18 MW). The total generation of energy is about 714 MU. The



detailed project report was submitted to CEA/Government of India during 1983. Certain details required by CEA/CWC regarding inflows, FRLs, ultimate utilisation pattern of irrigation etc., area yet to be submitted by Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka.

The Nuclear Power board has taken up for execution, the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs.726/- crores. Forest clearance and environment clearance for the projects have been received. Necessary infrastructural facilities have been provided by the State Government. The work on the project is progressing satisfactorily.

Under liberalisation process, privatisation is encouraged by the Central and State Governments in a large number of fields notably in power generation. The Central Government has approved a policy frame-work to promote investment by the private sector in the field of power generation.

The State has planned for a substantial step up in outlays for the power sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The State Power Corporation is likely to supplement these outlays with resources from financial institutions. Due to financial constraints, the State Government has not been in a position to allocate the full requirement of funds for the power sector. Keeping in view the resource constraints that limit State Government investment in power projects the State has felt that private investment in power sector must be encouraged. It was decided to offer 4 mini hydel projects along with 3 proposed thermal project at Hospet, Mysore and Raichur and 4 diesel based projects at Kolar, Bidar, Indi and Jamkhandi to the private sector for generation of Power. Applications were invited from private parties for generation of power in the projects mentioned above and the response was encouraging.

Energy is a Core Sector and the investment made in this Sector generates direct employment as well as indirect continuous employment potential in all the spheres. During the construction of Power projects, the direct employment generation is of the order of one thousand mandays per every lakh rupees of investment. After construction i.e. during operation and maintenance



this generates direct continuous employment. Apart from this indirect continuous employment is also generated in agriculture, industrial and other sectors. Therefore, the energy sector is given priority so as to maximise employment generation in the economy.

## C.OIL

The sale of various petroleum products in Karnataka during the period 1989-90 to 1992-93 is presented in Table-4.8. The Sales of the products have increased steadily over the period. The highest sale during 1991-92 were in respect of High Speed Diesel followed by Kerosene and Furnace oil.

TABLE - 4.8

Sale of Petroleum Products in Karnataka  
1989-90 to 1992-93

Thousand Tonnes

Product	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (April- Oct-92)
1.Liquified Petroleum Gas	103	109	120	73
2.Motor Spirit	215	219	223	135
3.Kerosene	432	440	447	264
4.High Speed Diesel	999	1049	1146	727
5.Light Diesel Oil	20	21	21	12
6.Furnace Oil	216	219	235	138
7.Lubricants	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.Bitumen	73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note:1.The figures relate to (i) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)(ii)Bharath Petroleum Corporation(BPC) (iii)Hindustan Petroleum Corporation(HPC)and (iv)Indo Burma Petroleum Corporation(HPC)and

2.N.A.= Not Available

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

## D.Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

There are three components in the Rural Energy Programme viz.,

- i) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)
- ii) National Project for Bio-gas Development (NPBD)
- iii) National Project on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)

IREP was started in the State during 1983-84.

During 1991-92 under NPIC, 14357 improved kerosene stoves 66 solar cookers, 254 Solar Heaters were distributed and 21 wind mills were installed.

The demand for fuel-wood has grown faster than the supply. The appliances like traditional wood-stove (Chulha) used for cooking by burning firewood, agricultural wastes and cow-dung are extremely inefficient. The traditional wood-stoves have very low efficiency ranging from 2% to 10%. At present over 133 million tonnes of firewood are burnt in the existing inefficient wood stoves. The National Programme on improved chulhas (NPIC) was launched in the year 1983-84 to encourage the usage of efficient wood-stoves. Under this programme during 1991-92, a total of 112073 wood - burning stoves were distributed.

The progress of non-conventional sources of energy during 1990-91 to 1992-93 is presented in Table 4.9.

TABLE -4.9

Progress of Non Conventional Sources of Energy  
in Karnataka : 1990-91 to 1992-93

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Improved Wood Burning Stoves (Smokeless Chulhas)	114078	112073	90000
2. Improved Kerosene Stoves	11850	14357	35055
3. Bio-gas plants	4405	5591	3500
4. Solar Cookers	99	66	103
5. Solar Heaters	79	54	403
6. Wind Mills	9	21	7

Source: Rural Energy Cell, RD&PR Department.



## E. TRANSPORT

### I. Road Transport

KSRTC is presently operating 8418 schedules covering a distance of over 24.66 lakh kms. daily. It has a fleet strength of 9213 buses. The services are provided by 19 operating divisions and 92 depots located in different parts of the State and it has on its rolls 64440 employees. The details of fleet strength etc. are presented in Table -4.10.

TABLE - 4.10

KSRTC Fleet Strength and Schedules Operated  
1990-91 to 1992-93

Item	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. No. of buses at the end of the year	8824	9127	9213
2. Percentage of Overaged buses to the fleet	5.0	8.3	8.1
3. Fleet utilisation (Percentage)	85.9	88.4	92.0

Source: Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation

### 2. Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles Department in Karnataka is one of the major revenue earning departments in the State. The Revenue collected during 1991-92 was Rs.215.00 crores. The strength of vehicles in the State went up by more than 1.5 lakh during 1991-92. As on 31st March 1992, the strength of vehicles was 15.82 lakh numbers. The highest number of vehicles are in the category of motor cycles/scooters with a registered figure of 11.31 lakh numbers during 1991-92. Motor Cars come next with 1.51 lakh numbers. The details of motor vehicles under different categories during the period 1989-90 to 1991-92 are presented in Table 4.11.

TABLE - 4.11

Number of Motor Vehicles Under Different Categories  
1989-90 to 1991-92

Thousands

Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1. Motor Cycles	931.7	1030.8	1131.3
2. Motor Cars	124.1	136.8	150.7
3. Jeeps	20.6	22.3	28.5
4. Auto Richshaw	45.4	49.8	58.8
5. Omni Busses	5.1	5.1	5.3
6. Motor Cabs	7.8	8.4	9.3
7. KSRTC Buses	12.8	13.5	14.0
8. Private Buses	3.0	3.4	3.7
9. Good Carriages	57.2	63.1	70.0
10. Tractor	38.2	41.6	45.2
11. Trailors	39.0	42.2	47.6
12. Others	14.3	15.8	17.7
Total	1299.8	1432.8	1582.1

Source: Motor Vehicles Department. Statistics of  
Motor Vehicles at a glance as on 31.3.1992.

### 3. PORTS

The cargo handled at various ports under the control of the State Government during the period 1990-91 to 1992-93 is presented in Table 4.12. The traffic handled during 1990-91 was 6.24 lakh tonnes. It is anticipated that the cargo handling during 1992-93 will be higher at 7.20 lakh tonnes.

### E. Railways and Telecommunications

The performance of telecommunications sector in Karnataka has been satisfactory during 1991-92. As many as 76 new telephone exchanges were opened during 1991-92. The progress of railways and telecommunications during the last three years is presented in Table - 4.13.



TABLE - 4.12

Portwise Traffic Handled 1990-91 to 1992-93

Port	Thousand Tonnes		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. Karwar	237	237	300
2. Belekeri	230	30	100
3. Tadri	1	6	10
4. Honnavar	2	4	5
5. Bhatkal	0	0	0
6. Kundapur	13	11	50
7. Hangarakatta	1	1	5
8. Malpe	30	35	50
9. Mangalore (Old)	110	61	200
Total	624	385	720

Source: Planning Department, Draft Annual Plan 1993-94

TABLE - 4.13  
Railways and Telecommunications: Key Indicators 1988-89  
to 1990-91 Cumulative

Item	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
I. Railways	Route			
i) Broadgauge	Length			
	Kms	681*	681*	681*
ii) Metergauge	"	2230*	2264*	2264*
iii) Narrowgauge	"	148	148	148
2. Telegraph Offices	Number	3880	3944	4094
3. Post Offices	"	9607	9665	9704
i) Urban	"	1308	1322	1334
ii) Rural	"	8299	8343	8370
iii) Villages without Post Offices	"	19001	19045	19106
4. Telephone Connections Provided (Direct Exchange lines)	'000s	299	335	375
5. Telephone Exchanges	Number	1551	1631	1707

\* Revised

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics



I N C O M E   A N D   P R I C E S





## INCOME AND PRICES

## I. STATE INCOME

The estimates of State Income (Net State Domestic Product - NSDP) for the years 1980-81 to 1990-91 published in the Economic Survey, 1991-92 have undergone revisions due to availability of fresh data/revised norms in respect of 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Manufacturing un-registered' sectors. The revised estimates are used in this review.

## 1. State Income and Growth In The Economy

The latest estimates of State income (NSDP) both at current and constant prices from 1980-81 to 1992-93 are presented in Table 5.1.

The State income at constant prices is generally taken to reflect the growth of real income/output in the economy. It can be seen that the State income at constant (1980-81) prices is anticipated to go up from Rs. 9940 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 10361 crores in 1992-93. That is the anticipated growth in the State's economy during the current year is 4.2 per cent as reflected in the State income estimates. This compares well with the anticipated growth for All India during the current year which is placed at 4.2 per cent. The growth rate in the State could have been much higher but for the decline in the production of foodgrains during the current year on account of damage caused to Khariff crops, particularly paddy crop, due to heavy floods in some parts of the State and pest attacks on Tur crop.

It can also be seen from Table 5.1 that the State income in Karnataka at constant prices has increased from Rs. 5616 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 10361 crores in 1992-93 (anticipated) i.e. the State income in real terms has gone up by 84.5 per cent during the period. The annual average growth rate achieved in the State's economy during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 4.1 per cent and that during the Seventh Plan is 5.2 per cent.

TABLE 5.1

Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of  
Karnataka at Factor cost, 1980-81 to 1992-93.  
(Revised Estimates)

YEAR	At current prices		At constant (1980-81) prices	
	Total Income (Rs.Crores)	Per Capita Income (Rupees)	Total Income (Rs.Crores)	Per Capita Income (Rupees)
1980-81	5615.73	1528.08	5615.73	1528.08
1981-82	6472.97	1719.93	6001.51	1594.66
1982-83	7189.78	1868.14	6142.20	1595.94
1983-84	8679.12	2207.04	6580.25	1673.31
1984-85	9767.15	2432.23	7073.23	1761.39
1985-86	10322.90	2520.48	6799.21	1651.00
1986-87	11851.83	2834.75	7428.11	1776.67
1987-88	13558.71	3180.63	7949.52	1864.82
1988-89	15834.01	3645.37	8631.69	1987.22
1989-90	17832.59	4031.06	9046.81	2045.03
1990-91*	20847.43	4630.65	9252.67	2055.21
1991-92**	25435.12	5555.16	9939.80	2170.90
1992-93@	28264.61	6073.32	10361.21	2226.35

\* : Partially revised estimates.

\*\* : Quick estimates.

@ : Anticipated estimates.

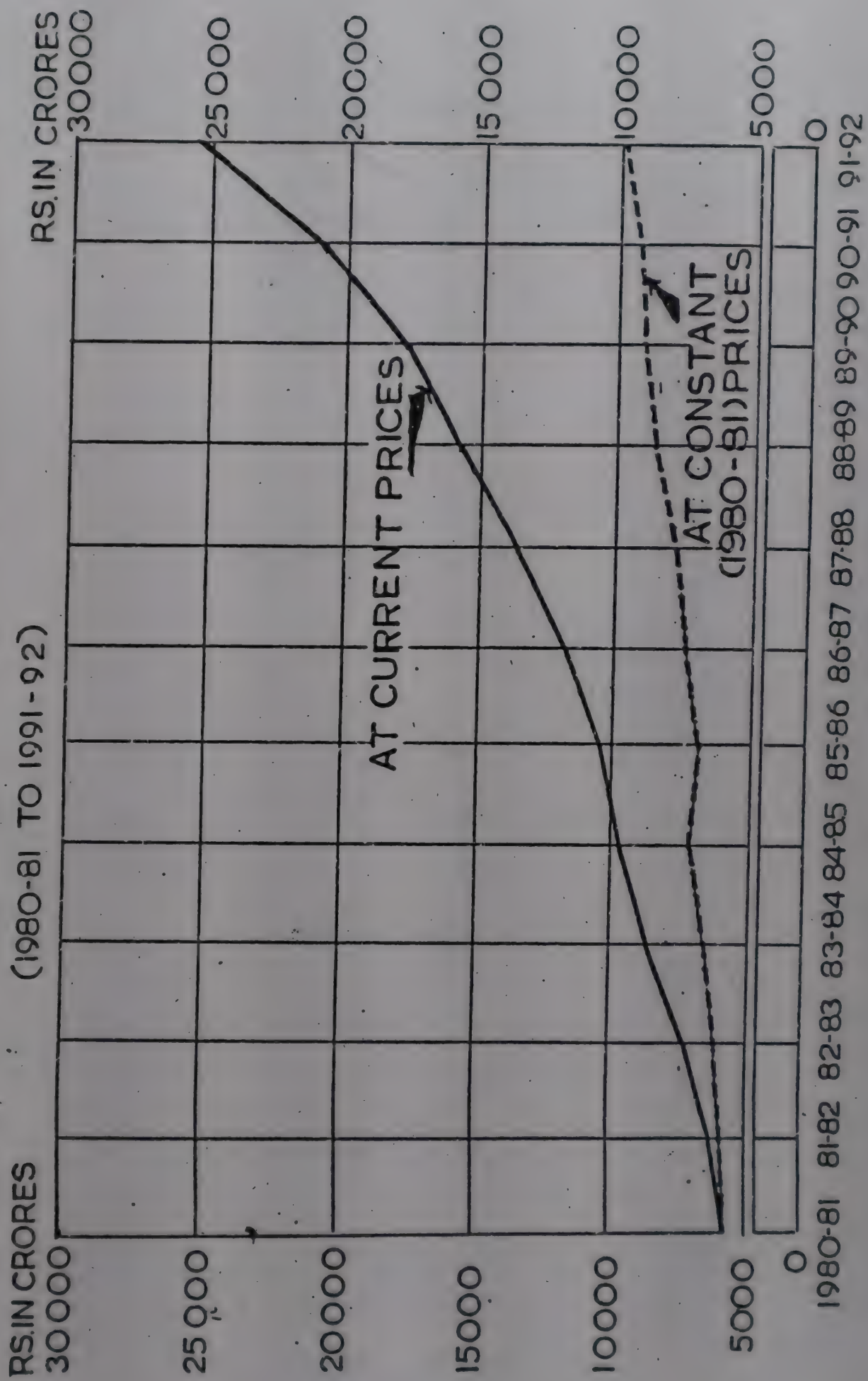
Note: Revised on the basis of fresh data and revised norms received from Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. These estimates are not comparable with the estimates released last year.

The per capita income at 1980-81 prices is anticipated to go up from Rs.15281 in 1980-81 to Rs.2226 in 1992-93 which works to an increase of 45.7 per cent during the period.

The estimates of NSDP at Factor Cost by industry of Origin yearwise from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are presented in APPENDICES 5.1 and 5.2.



# NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF KARNATAKA



D.P

DES NO. 7/93



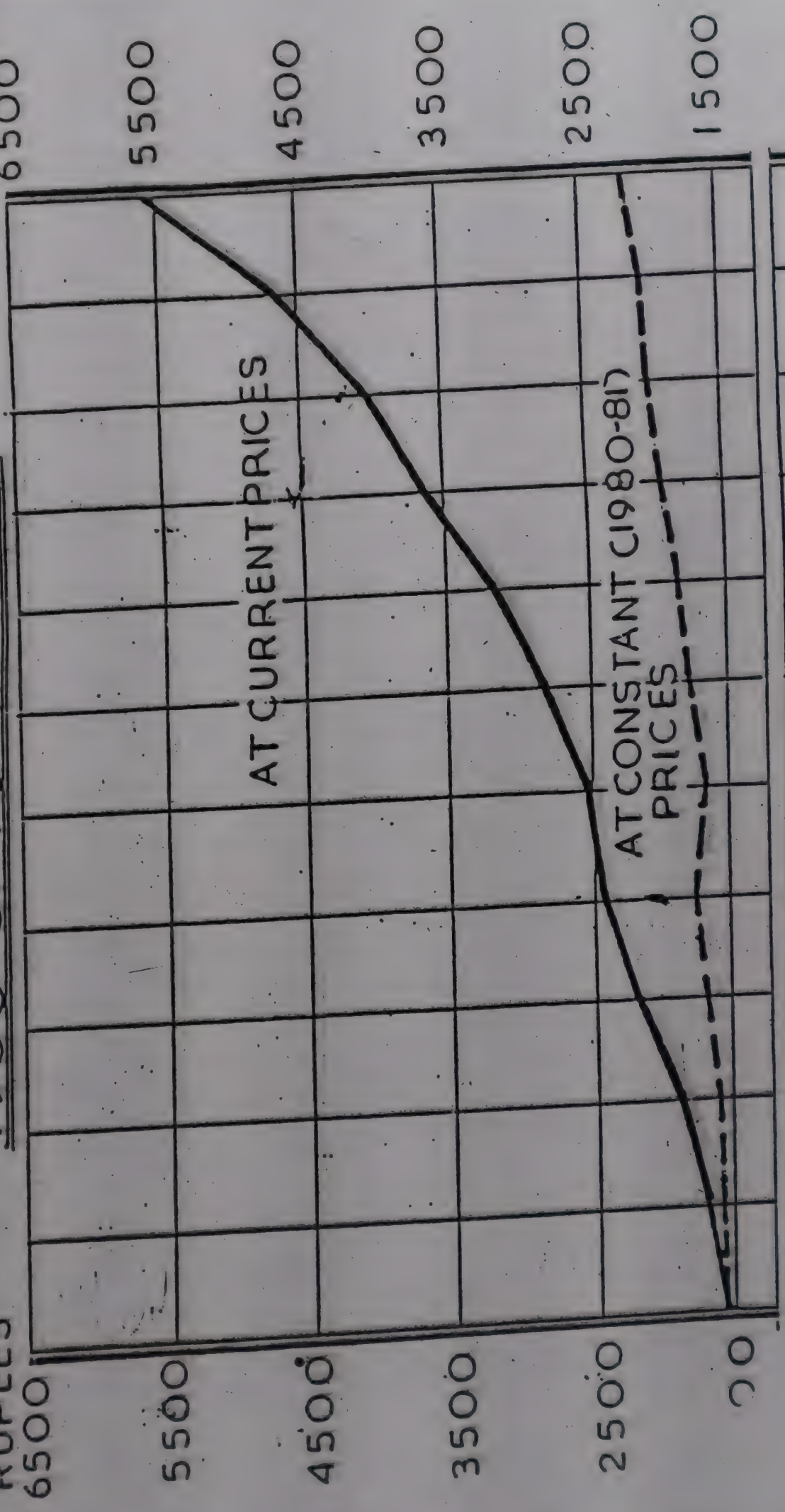


# PER CAPITA INCOME OF KARNATAKA

1980-81 TO 1991-92

IN RUPEES

IN RUPEES



1980-81 81-82 82-83 83-84 84-85 85-86 86-87 87-88 88-89 89-90 90-91 91-92

DE & S.NO. 9/93

J. DEVAKI





### 3. Sectoral Shares Of State Income

Table 5.2 shows the NSDP of Karnataka by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

At current prices, the contribution of primary sector (comprising of agriculture including animal husbandry, forestry and logging, fishing and mining and quarrying) was 40.4 percent while that of the secondary sector (comprising of manufacturing both registered and un-registered, construction and electricity, gas and water supply) and Tertiary sector was 22.6 percent and 37.0 percent respectively during 1991-92. At constant prices, the shares of these sectors in the total NSDP during 1991-92 were 36.8 percent, 23.3 percent and 39.9 percent respectively. In the year 1980-81, the corresponding figures were 45.9 percent, 21.1 percent and 33.0 percent respectively. Thus, it is a good sign to note that the share of primary sector is declining whereas the shares of other sectors, particularly tertiary sector, is increasing year after year. The data on relative shares of the three sectors in Table 5.2 also reveal that terms of trade have gone favourable to agriculture in recent years. The share of primary sector in NSDP at current prices, for instance, during 1985-86 and also 1986-87 was lower than that at constant prices. This is reversed in 1991-92 in that the share of primary sector in the NSDP at current prices was significantly higher (40.4%) than that at constant prices (36.8%).

The estimates of NSDP for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 by industry of origin at current and constant (1980-81) prices are presented in Table 5.3.

It can be seen that the performance of the State's economy during 1991-92 was very good. The growth in real terms achieved during the year is placed at 7.4 per cent as against 1.2 per cent at All India level. The performance of agricultural sector was the major factor contributing to high overall growth achieved in the State during 1991-92. It can be seen from Table 5.3 that the real income from Agriculture (including Horticulture & Dairy) has registered a growth of 13.6 per cent in 1991-92 over the previous year. This high growth in agriculture is partly attributable to the negative growth (low base) during 1990-91 compared to 1989-90. Even after allowing for this low base of the previous year, the growth registered in agriculture sector during



TABLE 5.2

Sectoral origin of Net State Domestic Product  
(State Income) of Karnataka at Factor cost.

Rs. Crores

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>A. At current prices</b>						
1. Primary	2575.12 (45.9)	2951.37 (45.6)	3091.95 (43.0)	3866.51 (44.6)	4193.72 (42.9)	4011.32 (38.8)
2. Secondary	1184.70 (21.1)	1311.17 (20.3)	1537.83 (21.4)	1852.90 (21.3)	2106.03 (21.6)	2477.27 (24.0)
3. Tertiary	1855.91 (33.0)	2209.83 (34.1)	2560.00 (35.6)	2959.71 (34.1)	3467.40 (35.5)	3841.31 (37.2)
Total A	5615.73 (100.0)	6472.97 (100.0)	7189.78 (100.0)	8679.12 (100.0)	9767.15 (100.0)	10329.90 (100.0)
<b>B. At 1980-81 prices</b>						
1. Primary	2575.12 (45.9)	2846.25 (47.4)	2752.61 (44.8)	2889.26 (43.9)	3142.53 (44.4)	2739.95 (40.3)
2. Secondary	1184.70 (21.1)	1160.75 (19.4)	1282.55 (20.9)	1404.45 (21.3)	1464.50 (20.7)	1503.29 (22.1)
3. Tertiary	1855.91 (33.0)	1994.51 (33.2)	2107.04 (34.3)	2286.54 (34.8)	2466.20 (34.9)	2555.97 (37.6)
Total B	5615.73 (100.0)	6001.51 (100.0)	6142.20 (100.0)	6580.25 (100.0)	7073.23 (100.0)	6799.21 (100.0)

(Contd.)



TABLE 5.2 (Concl'd)

Sectoral origin of Net State Domestic Product  
(State Income) of Karnataka at Factor cost.

Rs. Crores						
Sector	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (PR)	1991-92 (Q)
A. At current prices						
1. Primary	4821.40 (40.7)	5305.06 (39.1)	6199.49 (39.2)	6655.38 (37.3)	7631.01 (36.6)	10279.5 (40.4)
2. Secondary	2651.38 (22.4)	2923.55 (21.6)	3545.80 (22.4)	4416.77 (24.8)	5212.22 (25.0)	5753.92 (22.6)
3. Tertiary	4379.05 (36.9)	5330.10 (39.3)	6088.72 (38.4)	6760.44 (37.9)	8004.20 (38.4)	9401.69 (37.0)
Total A	11851.83 (100.0)	13558.71 (100.0)	15834.01 (100.0)	17832.59 (100.0)	20847.43 (100.0)	25435.1 (100.0)
B. At 1980-81 prices						
1. Primary	3162.02 (42.6)	3137.14 (39.5)	3324.27 (38.5)	3393.05 (37.5)	3232.62 (34.9)	3655.08 (36.8)
2. Secondary	1525.25 (20.5)	1720.66 (21.6)	1998.33 (23.2)	2141.37 (23.7)	2304.30 (24.9)	2321.59 (23.3)
3. Tertiary	2740.84 (36.9)	3091.72 (38.9)	3309.09 (38.3)	3512.39 (38.8)	3715.75 (40.2)	3963.13 (39.9)
Total B	7428.11 (100.0)	7949.52 (100.0)	8631.69 (100.0)	9046.81 (100.0)	9252.67 (100.0)	9939.80 (100.0)

P.R = Partially revised estimates. Q = Quick estimates.  
Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total.

1991-92 is commendable, particularly the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton etc., registered a record growth during 1991-92. Fisheries within the Primary sector and also tertiary sector as a whole have also registered impressive growth during 1991-92. However the growth in the secondary sector during 1991-92 was very low, 0.8 per cent. This was due to shortage of power supply on the one hand and also perhaps due to the impact of new economic reforms which were partly responsible for the sluggish growth even at All India level.

#### 4. District Income

The estimates of total income and Per Capita Income at current prices for different districts of Karnataka for the year 1990-91 as compared to the base year 1980-81 are presented in Table 5.4. This table reveals that Bangalore district had the highest income followed by Belgaum district whereas Bidar district had the lowest income, during both years 1980-81 and 1990-91. With regard to Per Capita Income, Kodagu stands first in both the years: the 1980-81 and 1990-91, while Kolar takes the last position in 1980-81 and Bidar in 1990-91.



TABLE 5.3  
Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

Rs. Crores.

Industry	At Current Prices			At 1980-81 Prices		
	1990-91†	1991-92††	Variation%	1990-91†	1991-92††	Variation%
I. Primary Sector						
1. Agriculture	6862.67	9342.69	36.1	3091.93	3511.92	13.6
2. Forestry & Logging	584.33	714.87	22.3	80.65	79.03	-2.0
3. Fishing	63.18	89.66	41.9	36.98	40.63	9.9
4. Mining & Quarrying	120.93	132.29	9.5	23.06	23.50	1.9
Sub-Total: Primary	7631.01	10279.51	34.7	3232.62	3655.08	13.1
II. Secondary Sector						
5. Manufacturing	3363.31	3582.92	6.5	1644.26	1660.34	1.0
5.1 Registered	2416.93	2452.63	1.5	1247.88	1262.85	1.2
5.2 Un-registered	946.38	1130.29	19.4	396.38	397.49	0.3
6. Construction	1272.43	1469.47	15.5	416.34	410.74	-1.3
7. Electricity, gas & Water Supply	576.48	701.53	21.7	243.70	250.51	2.8
Sub-Total: Secondary	5212.22	5753.92	10.4	2304.30	2321.59	0.8
III. Tertiary Sector						
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	1020.94	1246.70	22.1	344.26	376.53	9.4
8.1 Railways	54.40	61.72	13.5	13.37	14.33	7.2
8.2 Transport by other means	714.72	881.60	23.3	276.06	305.50	10.7
8.3 Storage	8.35	10.00	19.8	3.47	3.69	6.3
8.4 Communication	243.37	293.38	20.5	51.36	53.01	3.2
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2962.40	3531.17	19.2	1459.23	1647.63	12.9
10. Banking & Insurance	1157.85	1272.13	9.9	601.62	655.95	9.0
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Business services	836.27	909.17	8.7	445.29	462.61	3.9
12. Public Administration	872.81	1029.47	17.9	368.30	384.44	4.4
13. Other Services	1154.03	1413.05	22.4	497.05	535.97	7.8
Sub-Total: Tertiary	8004.20	9401.69	17.5	3715.75	3963.13	6.7
Net State Domestic Product:						
Total (I+II+III)	20847.43	25435.12	22.0	9252.67	9939.80	7.4
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	4630.65	5555.16	20.0	2055.21	2170.90	5.6

† - Partially revised estimates.

†† - Quick Estimates.

TABLE 5.4  
District Income in Karnataka at current prices  
(Provisional)

District	Total Income (Rs. lakhs)		Per Capita Income (Rupees)	
	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91
1. Bangalore	103488	444137	2114.11	6831.83
2. Belgaum	41531	162254	1407.35	4585.26
3. Bellary	23367	87522	1585.60	4617.60
4. Bidar	13145	40452	1334.65	3220.44
5. Bijapur	23228	110913	976.91	3784.39
6. Chikmagalur	16863	69174	1865.17	6768.49
7. Chitradurga	28661	88284	1628.19	4034.92
8. Dakshina Kannada	40073	144768	1703.78	5350.48
9. Dharwad	37568	129930	1289.09	3695.29
10. Gulbarga	28525	109316	1386.05	4222.81
11. Hassan	18583	60531	1385.34	3841.53
12. Kodagu	14033	51453	3079.44	10582.68
13. Kolar	16244	72861	861.61	3276.12
14. Mandya	22453	63682	1599.33	3864.90
15. Mysore	37657	134393	1465.94	4240.33
16. Raichur	25615	80756	1452.10	3482.96
17. Shimoga	29672	89795	1810.26	4681.94
18. Tumkur	23094	84407	1178.99	3647.67
19. U. Kannada	17773	60115	1673.38	4908.95
S T A T E	561573	2084743	1528.08	4630.65



## II PRICES

The prices which had risen rapidly in the year 1991 continued to rise in 1992 also but not as alarmingly as in the previous year. The inflation rate as reflected in the Wholesale Price Index (on a point to point basis) began receding from the closing month of 1991 and by April 1992 it was around 13.5 percent. Subsequent months witnessed a further improvement in the prices situation. The inflation rate moved to below double digit level in July-August, 1992. But, it started moving up in the later months when Government of India had announced a sharp increase in the prices of petroleum products and lifted price controls on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. The inflation rate had shot up to 10 percent by October '92 and again came down to 8.5 percent during the last week of November '92. There has been a further fall in the inflation rate during December 1992 and first two weeks of January 1993 bring down the annual rate of inflation to 6.8 per cent for the week ended January 16, 1993. Measured by the consumer price index, inflation rate has similarly come down from 14.3 percent in 1991 to 9.4 percent in 1992.

### 1. Trends in Wholesale Prices - All India

The Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82 = 100) (WPI) which stood at 217.7 in March '92 increased continuously to reach 231.4 in November '92 registering an increase of about 6.3% as compared to 10.8% increase for the corresponding period of the last year.

During the first eight months of 1992-93, the primary articles group, which accounts for a weightage of 32.30 percent in the index, has registered an increase of 3.83 percent as against 15.80 percent increase during the corresponding period of last year.

Manufactured products, accounting for 57.04 percent weight in the index, has registered an increase of 7.04 percent compared to 8.73 percent in the previous year. The group: fuel, power, light & lubricants, which has a weight of 10.66, has registered an increase of 10.02 percent as against 5.89 percent during the previous year. This was largely due to the steep increase in the prices of petroleum products effected in September '92.

Table-5.5

## Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India, 1991 &amp; 1992.

Base: 1981-82 = 100

Item	Weight	1991		1992		Percentage change Nov. over March	
		March	November	March	November	1991	1992
I. <u>Primary Articles</u>	32.30	195.6	226.5	227.0	235.7	15.80	3.83
(a) <u>Food Articles</u>	17.39	211.7	251.8	255.7	273.9	18.94	7.12
1. Cereals	6.83	190.9	216.0	245.2	237.5	13.15	-3.14
2. Pulses	1.09	233.9	255.2	249.3	246.8	9.11	-1.00
(b) <u>Non-Food Articles</u>	10.08	209.3	236.5	231.3	227.3	13.00	-1.73
(i) Oil Seeds	3.86	213.2	248.5	227.6	236.3	16.56	3.82
(ii) Fibres	1.79	192.4	242.0	237.9	213.3	25.78	-10.34
II. <u>Fuel, Power, Light &amp; Lubricant</u>	10.66	188.6	199.7	213.5	234.9	5.89	10.02
III. <u>Manufactured Products</u> of which	57.04	190.1	206.7	213.2	228.2	8.73	7.04
(a) Edible Oil	2.45	254.0	277.4	258.1	267.5	9.21	3.64
(b) Sugar, Khandasari & Gur	4.06	145.1	160.2	156.8	181.6	10.41	15.82
(c) Textile	11.54	177.4	189.3	197.7	201.7	6.71	2.02
(d) Paper & Paper Products	1.99	235.3	268.1	285.2	315.8	11.94	10.73
(e) Chemical & Chemical Products	7.36	153.9	174.6	177.7	198.1	13.45	11.48
(f) Rubber & Plastic Products	1.59	165.6	170.3	180.4	187.5	2.84	3.94
All Commodities ---->	100.00	191.7	212.4	217.7	231.4	10.80	6.29

Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industry, Government of India.



What is more important and indeed heartening to note is that there has been a marginal decline in wholesale prices of cereals (by 3.5%) and pulses (by 1.5%) during the first eight months of the current year. Within cereals, the prices of Rice have, ofcourse, gone up by about 2.8 percent while those of Wheat have declined significantly by 8.4 percent and those of Jowar declined by about 2 percent. Among the pulses, Arhar (Tur) prices have declined by about 6 percent, while those of Gram have risen by 8.7 percent. The prices of Cotton which have registered a very steep increase during 1991-92 have declined during the current year by 11 percent upto November. The prices of Oilseeds have tended to decline marginally during the current year. Particularly, the prices of Groundnut-seeds and Sunflower-seeds have declined significantly during the first eight months of the current year. The prices of Edible oils (as a group) have registered a marginal increase of 3.6 percent during the current year upto November, while the prices of Groundnut oil have fallen by 7 percent. Thus, by and large, the wholesale prices of commodities of common consumption have exhibited only marginal variations, decline in case of some and rise in others.

## 2. Trends in Wholesale Prices in Karnataka

In Karnataka the Wholesale Price Index is computed only for agricultural commodities, whereas, at the All India level, it is broad-based and covers both agricultural and industrial products besides fuel and power. Hence, Wholesale Price Index computed in Karnataka is not strictly comparable with that of All India. The Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities (Base 1981-82=100) in Karnataka decreased marginally by 1.54 percent during March-November '92 compared to an increase of 13.12 percent noticed during the corresponding period of the previous year. This trend could be noticed in all commodity-groups barring Gur, Sugar and Condiments and Spices. The Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka in 1991-92 are presented in Table 5.6.



Table-5.6

Index numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in  
Karnataka 1991 and 1992.

Base: 1981-82 = 100

Commodity Group	Weight	1991		1992		Percentage change Nov. over March	
		March	November	March	November	1991	1992
1. Cereals	29.890	186	230	261	258	23.66	-1.15
2. Pulses	4.920	226	247	244	240	9.29	-1.64
3. Oil Seeds	17.310	252	254	255	227	0.79	-10.98
4. Gur & Sugar	14.560	154	156	151	171	1.30	13.25
5. Fibre	9.640	192	256	251	241	33.33	-3.98
6. Condiments & Spices	2.270	203	302	302	331	48.77	9.60
7. Miscellaneous	21.410	306	330	342	335	7.84	-2.05
All Commodities	100.000	221	250	260	256	13.12	-1.54

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka.

The Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka during the current year have varied more or less on the same lines as the All India trends. It is heartening to note that after witnessing a hefty rise in prices of agricultural commodities in the State in 1991-92, there has been a marginal decline in the all-commodity index in Karnataka during the first eight months of the current year (April to November). The prices of all commodity-groups, except "Gur & Sugar" and "Condiments & Spices", have registered a fall in prices by November, 1992 compared to March, 1992. The prices of Oilseeds registered a maximum fall, by 11 percent in the first eight months of the current year. The indications that there has been a further fall in the prices of Oilseeds (and edible oil also) during the months of December, 1992 and January, 1993. The prices of cereals which have gone up by about 40 percent during



1991-92 have declined marginally during the current year. Similarly the prices of pulses also declined marginally. The prices of Cotton have registered a very steep increase last year in Karnataka as well as all over the country. Similarly the prices of Condiments & Spices have also significantly risen during the last year. The price increase in respect of these two groups had a salutary effect on production particularly in Karnataka, as the State has considerable surpluses of these commodities. However during the current year upto November, 1992 while there was a further spurt in the prices of Condiments & Spices, the prices of Cotton have declined. The fall in the prices of Cotton during the current year upto November, 1992 has been about 10.5 percent for the country as a whole whereas the decline is about 4 percent in Karnataka. If the current trends in the prices of Cotton were to continue and the prices fall further during the current year it may have adverse effects on production.

An analysis of price movements monthwise during the current year upto November reveals that the prices of cereals increased steeply in April, remained more or less at the same level in May '92, then started increasing. The price rise of cereals was sharp during June-August '92 and from August '92 onwards exhibited downward trend. In case of pulses, the prices exhibited an increasing trend from March to August '92 and thereafter a decreasing trend. The price rise of pulses was steep during May-August '92. Contrary to the trends in cereals and pulses, oilseed exhibited a declining trend during March-May '92, then sharp increase in price upto August '92 and thereafter there was sharp decline in prices. The index for Gur showed increasing trend from March-July '92, then more or less remained at the same level during July-September '92. It moved again sharply in October '92 and remained at that level in November '92.

### 3. Trends In Consumer Prices - India & Karnataka

The trends in consumer prices during the first eight months of the current year indicate that the rise in consumer prices during the current year has been much

TABLE - 5.7

## Consumer Price Indices - India and Karnataka, 1991 &amp; 1992

Index	1991		1992		Percentage Change Nov. over March	
	March	November	March	November	1991	1992
<b>I CPI for Industrial Workers</b>						
a) Karnataka (1960=100)						
i) Food	1066	1262	1295	1394	18.39	7.64
ii) General	1091	1264	1304	1400	15.86	7.36
b) All India - General (1982 = 100)	201	225	229	244	11.94	6.55
<b>II CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees (1984-85 = 100)</b>						
a) Karnataka (Average of 4 Centres)	170	184*	193	205*	8.24	6.22
b) All India	169	185*	192	205*	9.47	6.77
<b>III CPI for Agricultural Labourers (1960-61 = 100)</b>						
a) Karnataka						
i) Food	864	1067	1129	1292	23.50	14.44
ii) General	827	995	1050	1182	20.31	12.57
b) All India						
i) Food	931	1099	1151	1190	18.05	3.39
ii) General	858	999	1046	1085	16.43	3.73

Note : CPI for Industrial wrkers in Karnataka is the simple arithmetic average of ten centre indices (9 centre of State series and one centre (Bangalore) of central series).

Source : i) CPI for Industrial Workers (All India) : Labour Bureau, Shimla.  
 ii) CPI for Urban Non-manual Employees : Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.  
 iii) CPI for Agricultural Labourers : Labour Bureau, Shimla.  
 \* As on October 92 (The latest report).



less compared to last year. However, the marginal decline in the wholesale prices of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and moderate increases in those of several other commodities of common consumption does not seem to have percolated fully to the consumer prices, particularly in the rural areas of Karnataka. The three consumer price indices of Karnataka in comparison with those of All India for the years, 1991 and 1992 are presented in Table-5.7.

The annual average increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers was about 9.1 percent at All India level in the decade 1982-92. In the current year, the All-India CPI showed an increasing trend upto July 1992 and thereafter tended to stabilise upto November '92.

The annual average increase in the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Karnataka (average of ten centres) in the decade 1982-92 was 9.3 percent which was more or less the same as at All India level. However, during the first eight months of the current year the CPI for Industrial Workers in Karnataka has registered an increase of 7.36 percent as against 6.55 percent recorded at All India level. The CPI numbers of all the 10 centres in Karnataka have registered only moderate increases compared to the corresponding period of previous year. (See Appendix 5.7(A)).

The CPI For Urban Non-manual Employees (Base: 1984-85=100) in Karnataka has recorded an increase of 6.22 percent in the period between March and October '92 as against 6.77 percent at All India level for the same period.

As far as the consumer prices in rural areas are concerned, the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers shows that at All India level both Food and General indices have registered only a marginal increase of 3.4 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. However, it is disturbing to note that in Karnataka the Food index has gone up by as much as 14.4 percent during the



first eight months of the current year and the general index has risen by 12.6 percent. Although the price increases as reflected in this index during the current year are much less compared to the last year, they are still far higher compared to the increase in the index for All India and also when compared to the other two indices reflecting the urban consumer prices.

#### 4. Price Policy

The prices are a national phenomenon and to some extent are influenced by international factors also. The price policy is enunciated at the national level. The State has a limited, albeit important, role in implementing national price policy and in appropriate supply management towards ensuring suitability and control of prices in such a way that the prices promote the interests of both consumers and producers. The price policy of Government of India during the current year mainly aims at bringing down the inflation rate to about 8 percent from 14 percent during 1991-92. Several fiscal and monetary policy measures have also been undertaken towards this.

One notable feature of Agricultural Price Policy in recent years is that the Procurement as well as Minimum Support/Statutory prices have been significantly increased (See Appendix-5.11). The cumulative increase in the Procurement Price of Wheat during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is 27.9 percent, Paddy (Common Variety) 31.7 percent and Coarse grains 33.3 percent. The rise in the Minimum Support Prices during the two years is 18.8 percent for Gram, 33.3 percent for Tur, Moong and Urad, 29.3 percent for Groundnut(Pods), 33.3 percent for Sunflower Seed and 26.7 percent for Cotton. Similarly for Sugarcane the Minimum Statutory Price has been raised by about 17.14 percent during the two years.

The procurement price of Wheat for 1993-94 also has been announced at Rs. 330/ per quintal which marks a further increase of 20 percent. Similarly the Minimum Support Prices of Barely, Gram, Mustard and Safflower have been further hiked for the next year.



The increase in the procurement and Minimum Support Statutory Prices of the above magnitude is in a way unprecedented. This is done in order to stimulate agricultural production to some extent and is intended to compensate the escalation in the prices of fertilisers consequent upon reduction of subsidies.

## 5. Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS) in Karnataka aims to make available foodgrains and other essential commodities to the people at cheaper prices and also protect them from market fluctuations. Public Distribution System is implemented in the State through a net work of 18435 fair price shops operated by the Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Co-operatives and private entrepreneurs. Out of this, 13575 fair price shops are in rural areas, 1610 in Bangalore Informal-Rationing Area, 2180 in areas other than Bangalore I.R. area and 1070 in other urban areas. Essential commodities viz; rice, wheat, sugar, palmolein and kerosene, in addition to controlled cloth in the form of dhoties and sarees at subsidised prices are distributed through P.D.S. Cities and towns with a population of 45,000 and above come under the purview of the informal rationing system and the rest of the towns come under the Public Distribution System.

In rural areas, foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) are also supplied to the poorer sections at subsidised rates; the beneficiaries of which belong to landless agricultural labourers, village artisans, small and marginal farmers, recipients of old age pension, physically handicapped and widow pensioners. So far about 32.36 lakhs of beneficiaries have been brought under the fold of the scheme. Each beneficiary family has been issued with green card which entitles a family to draw 10 Kgs. of subsidised foodgrains. The component of 10 Kgs of subsidised foodgrains is decided taking into consideration the staple food of the people of the area and availability of foodgrains. The scheme has also been extended to urban areas in 45 towns with less than 20,000 population spread over 17 districts in the State. Under the scheme, green cards have been issued to 37,066 families in the State. To distinguish the weaker sections from others in rural areas two types of cards namely green cards and saffron cards have been issued. In urban areas green cards have been issued to



weaker sections and other cards to the rest of the population and Saffron card holders in rural areas and other card holders in urban areas draw the essential commodities, they are entitled at the normal issued prices in limited quantities as compared to green card holders who get essential commodities at the rate of 10 Kgs per family per month at highly subsidised rates. (see table 5.8 for details). The Government has extended the green card facility scheme to the poor people in rural and urban areas whose family income is less than Rs.6400/- per annum.

Table-5.8

Subsidised prices for Green Card Holders 1992

Commodity	Variety/ Specification	Prices excl- uding subsidy	Extent of Subsidy
1. Rice	1. Fine	( )	
	2. Super fine	( ) 3.50	1.45
	3. Common	( )	
2. Wheat		2.20	0.85

There are a total number of 83.77 lakh card holders in Karnataka who draw their rations from the fair price depots. Of these 71.5 percent card holders are in rural areas and the rest 28.5 percent in urban areas. Green card holders constitute 54 percent and saffron card holders constitute 46 percent in rural areas, out of the total ration card holders in rural area.

The Integrated Tribal Development Project is another important central sector scheme being implemented in Karnataka since January 1986, covering 23 taluks in Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore districts. In this scheme, tribal families have

been issued with green cards which entitle them to draw the rations at the rate of 10 Kgs, of rice, 5 Kgs of wheat per month at subsidised rates. There are about 8.24 lakh tribal families who are benefitted under the scheme.



Essential commodities are supplied through network of 124 wholesale points run by Karnataka Food Civil Supplies Corporation and 149 wholesale points run by Co-operatives.

During the year, 1071 fair price shops have been opened, taking the total number of fair price shops in the State to 18,435 at the end of December 1992.

Table-5.9

Number of fair price shops by agency in Karnataka (as at the end of December 1992).

Area	A G E N C Y			
	KFCSC	Co-operatives	Private	All
1. Informal ration area	254	1451	2085	3790
2. Urban area	7	535	528	1070
3. Rural area	7	5290	8278	13575
Total	268	7276	10891	18435

The Food Corporation of India is the sole agency for procurement of levy rice at the purchase rate fixed by Government of India at the mill points in the State. The procurement price fixed by the Government of India for the year 1992-93 is as under:-

Procurement Prices 1992-93

Variety	(Rs/Quintal)	
	Paddy	Rice
1. Common	270.00	432.45
2. Fine	280.00	447.45
3. Super fine	290.00	462.40

As against the target of 1.20 lakh metric tonnes of levy rice for the year 1992-93, the achievement is 41,040 metric tonnes as on 31.12.1992. The off-take position of rice during the year, upto the end of December 1992 was 4.53 lakh tonnes, which increased by 4.2 percent compared to the previous year. The off-take position of wheat, sugar and palmoline are given in table 5.10.

Table-5.10

Off-take of essential commodities in  
Karnataka 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93 (April to Dec. 92)
1. Rice (Tonnes)	435100	453400
2. Wheat "	338600	171200
3. Sugar "	168300	133600
4. Palmoline "	26400	1600
5. Kerosene (KL)	4128	3306



# THE STATE BUDGET





## THE STATE BUDGET

The State Budget for the fiscal year 1992-93 envisaged an aggregate expenditure of Rs.7220.4 crores and aggregate receipts of Rs.6952.7 crores leaving before the ARM, an overall deficit of Rs.267.7 crores. The receipts are anticipated to go up by 17.2% over the level of 1991-92 and the expenditure by 20.8%. Taking into account the negative opening balance of Rs.58.9 crores, the overall deficit anticipated during the current year is Rs.326.6 crores. However, this gap is anticipated to be reduced by about Rs.244.9 crores by way of net ARM from Entry Tax, Sales Tax, State Excise, Motor Vehicles Tax and Disinvestment from Public Sector Undertakings. This deficit is anticipated to go down due to ARM to Rs.81.7 crores. Moreover, the buoyancy in tax collections and greater efficiency in tax administration are expected to yield additional resources and there may be hardly any deficit by the end of the year. (See Table 6.1).

The development expenditure during the current year is anticipated to be about 72% of the total expenditure. The budget envisaged a step up of 28.6% in the expenditure on Economic Services over the previous year. Expenditure under Water and Power development would go up by 32.8% (or by Rs.334.6 crores), Industry and Minerals by 32.4% (or by Rs.72.7 crores), Agriculture & Allied Services by 29.9% (or by Rs.140.7 crores) and under Rural Development by 8.7% (or by Rs.30.2 crores). The expenditure on all the sectors under Economic Services, has gone up substantially in the current year as compared to that of the previous year. The Budget envisages an increase of 14.4% (or by Rs.295.3 crores) in expenditure on Social Services in the current year compared to that of the preceeding year. The expenditure would be higher by 24.6% on Education, 16% on Housing and Urban Development, 13.2% on Medical and Public Health and by 13.7% under Social Security and Welfare (see Table 6.3).

The budgetted outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs.2158.84 crores and this is a step up by 42.5% over the revised estimates of the previous year. Under CS/CSS, an outlay of Rs.466.28 crores is provided in the current year as against Rs.390.4 crores in 1991-92,



**TABLE 6.1**  
Overall Budgetary Postition, Karnatāka  
Rs. Crores

Receipts/ Disbursements	1990-91 Accounts	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)	% varia- tion 1992-93 over 1991-92
<b>A. RECEIPTS</b>				
1. Revenue Receipts	3892.18	4874.90	5672.91	16.37
2. Capital Receipts	1117.92	1058.85	1279.78	20.87
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>5010.10</b>	<b>5933.75</b>	<b>6952.69</b>	<b>17.17</b>
<b>B. DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
1. Revenue Expen- diture	3971.09	4853.74	5677.99	17.00
2. Capital Expendi- ture	1007.63	1142.34	1542.46	35.03
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>4978.72</b>	<b>5996.08</b>	<b>7220.45</b>	<b>20.42</b>
<b>Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)</b>	<b>(+)31.38</b>	<b>(-)62.33</b>	<b>(-)267.7</b>	<b>-</b>

R.E.: Revised Estimates      B.E. : Budget Estimates

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1992-93  
Government of Karnataka.

a rise by 13.8%. Irrigation Projects pending approval are provided with an outlay of Rs.200 crores in the current year as against Rs.126.61 crores in 1991-92, a rise by 58%. The non-plan expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.5279.27 crores and would be higher by 2.1% over that of the previous year (see Table 6.5).



Table 6.2 presents the important budgetary indicators. It can be seen that the share of non-tax revenues in the total revenue receipts and the share of sales tax in the State's own tax revenue during the year is anticipated to go up marginally over that of the previous year. The per capita development expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.1114 in the current year as against Rs.929 in the previous year, a rise by 19.9%. The per capita expenditure on Social Services would be Rs.502 as against Rs.445 in the previous year - a rise by 12.8%. The per capita expenditure on Education goes up from Rs.214 in 1991-92 to Rs.262 in the current year and that on Health from Rs.101 to Rs.113.

#### A. Receipts

The aggregate receipts during 1992-93 are anticipated to be higher by 17.2% or by about Rs.1019 crores over those of the previous year. The revenue receipts comprising 81.6% of the total receipts would go up by 16.4% or by Rs.798 crores over that of 1991-92. The capital receipts are anticipated to go up by 20.9% or by Rs.221 crores. The details of receipts are presented in Table 6.3.

#### 1. Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts comprise of tax revenues and non-tax revenues. The tax revenues are anticipated to go up by 12.5% in the current year and non-tax revenues by 54.1% over the level of the previous year.

##### (a) Tax Revenues

Tax Revenues comprise of taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transactions, taxes on commodities and services and share in Central taxes. Among tax revenues, taxes on commodities and services are anticipated to be more by 12.7% (or by Rs.349.8 crores); the sales tax comprising about 58.5% of tax revenues would alone go up by 15.3% over that of the previous year; the State excise collections would be more by 8.1% (or by Rs.43 crores) and taxes on goods and passengers would go up by 14.5% over the level of 1991-92. The taxes on income, expenditure, property and capital transactions would increase by 23.9% or by Rs.73 crores in the current year. The State's own tax revenues would go up by 13.9%. The share in Central taxes would



TABLE 6.2  
Important Budgetary Indicators, Karnataka

Indicator	Unit	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
1. Aggregate Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	Rs.crores	5933.75	6952.89
2. Total Revenue Receipts	Rs.crores	4874.90	5672.91
3. State's Own Tax Revenue	Rs.crores	3055.36	3478.11
4. Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue	Rupees	622.77	743.19
5. Total Sales Tax collec- tion	Rs.crores	1764.00	2033.00
6. Share of Sales Tax in the State's Own Tax Revenue	Percent	57.74	58.45
7. Total Non-Tax Revenues including Grants from the Centre	Rs.crores	1037.45	1355.46
8. Share of Non-Tax Revenue in Total Revenue Receipts	Percent	21.28	23.89
9. Total Debt Receipts	Rs.crores	1058.85	1279.78
10. Share of Debt Receipts in the Aggregate Receipts	Percent	17.85	18.41
11. Per Capita Receipts	Rupees	1287.00	1486.00
12. Aggregate Expenditure (Revenue+Capital disbursements)	Rs.crores	5996.08	7220.45
13. Total Development Expenditure	Rs.crores	4282.97	5214.70
14. Per Capita Develop- ment Expenditure	Rupees	929.00	1114.00
15. Share of Development Expenditure in the Total expenditure	Percent	71.43	72.22
16. Per capita expendi- ture Social and Community Services	Rupees	445.28	501.72
17. Per Capita Expendi- ture on Health	Rupees	101.06	112.73
18. Per Capita Expenditure on Education	Rupees	213.55	262.05
R.E.: Revised Estimates		B.E.: Budget Estimates	



TABLE 6.3  
REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS, KARNATAKA, 1990-93  
Rs. Crores

Category of Receipts	90-91 (A/cs)	91-92 (R.E)	92-93 (B.E)	Variation % 92-93/ 91-92
<b>I. REVENUE RECEIPTS</b>				
<b>A. State's Tax Revenue</b>				
i) Taxes on income, Expenditure property & capital transactions	207.09	306.00	379.00	23.86
ii) Taxes on commodities and Services of which	2125.03	2749.36	3099.11	12.72
a) Sales Tax	1316.92	1764.00	2033.00	15.25
b) State Excise	429.69	530.00	573.00	8.11
c) Taxes on Vehicles	192.43	215.00	224.00	4.19
d) Taxes on Goods & Passengers	65.50	90.00	103.00	14.45
Total State's own Tax Revenues (i) + (ii)	2332.12	3055.36	3478.11	13.84
iii) Share in the Central Taxes	660.35	782.08	839.34	7.32
Total A: (i)+(ii)+(iii)	2992.47	3837.45	4317.45	12.51
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenues of which</b>	899.71	1037.45	1355.46	30.65
Grants from the Centre	382.51	413.99	637.97	54.10
<b>Total I Revenue Receipts (A)+(B)</b>	3892.18	4874.90	5672.91	16.37
<b>II. CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>				
i) Loans from GOI	459.70	518.97	817.77	57.58
ii) Internal Debt	149.21	181.02	185.57	2.51
iii) Recovering of loans & advances	373.01	118.90	91.12(-)	23.36
iv) Others	136.00	239.96	185.32(-)	22.77
<b>TOTAL II Capital Receipts</b>	1117.92	1058.85	1279.78	20.87
<b>AGGREGATE RECEIPTS (I) &amp; (II)</b>	5010.10	5933.75	6952.69	17.17
Total Tax Revenue as percent of Total Receipts	59.73	64.67	62.10	
Per Capita State's Own Tax Revenue (Rs)	520.56	662.77	743.19	

R.E.: Revised Estimates      B.E.: Budget Estimates  
Note: Per Capita is based on the Projected population of 1991, 1992 & 1993  
Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1992-93, Government of Karnataka.



go up to Rs.839.4 crores from Rs.782 crores in 1991-92 or by 7.3%. Thus higher growth is expected in the State's own tax revenues compared to that of the share in the Central Taxes.

#### (b) Non-Tax Revenues

The non-tax revenues comprise of receipts from interest and dividends and receipts from General Services, Social Services, Economic Services and grants from the Government of India. The revenue from interests and dividends would go up from Rs.303.1 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.346.9 crores or by 14.5% in 1992-93 and all the three services together would go up from Rs.320.4 crores to Rs.370.6 crores or by 15.7% ; among these services, Economic Services is the major contributor to the revenues which would go up from Rs.221.2 crores to Rs.263.4 crores or by 19%. Revenues from Economic Services are anticipated to be higher on account of substantial contribution from forestry and wild life, metallurgical industries, ports and light houses, roads & bridges & other General Economic Services. The grants from the Government of India would rise from Rs.414.0 crores to Rs.638 crores accounting for a growth by 54.1% in 1992-93 over 1991-92. The share in Union Excise duties would go up from Rs.530.4 crores to Rs. 571.6 crores or by 7.8%.

#### (c) Additional Resource Mobilisation

During the year 1992-93, the anticipated net additional resource mobilisation is about Rs.244.9 crores, comprising of the net expected yield of Rs.53.8 crores from sales tax, Rs.113 crores from entry tax, Rs.30 crores from dis-investment from public sector undertakings, Rs.24.5 crores from State excise, Rs.22.8 crores from motor vehicles tax and Rs.0.8 crores from professional tax. In the current year relief of Rs.25 crores is provided in sales tax by way of rationalisation in the tax structure. Brief high lights of the above taxations are given in the following paragraphs:-

##### (i) Sales Tax

(a) The rationalisation of sales tax cover levy of fresh sales tax, reduction of existing rates of tax, modifications and exemptions in the prevailing structure. Some of the commodities such as aluminium



utensils, bread, bricks and tiles, electronic musical instruments, Khandasari sugar, sugar and sugar preparations, textiles and fabrics, tobacco products with some exclusions are proposed to be levied with sales tax ranging from 2% to 6%. Works such as lamination, rubberisation, coating, supply and erection of weighing machines and weigh bridges, supply and fixing of door curtains, gold and silver articles, printing and block-making, dying and printing of textiles, electrogalvanising are levied taxes ranging from 4% to 13%.

(b) The sales tax is proposed to be raised on some of the commodities such as agarbathi, arecanut, cashew, pluses, coffee, wood, cold storage plants, blasting gun powder, utensils of brass, bronze and copper, carpets, cheese, food and drinks in Star hotels, furs and skins, foot wear, ivory and sandalwood articles, kerosene, lifts, wine, Fenny, pulp, rubber & tyres, stationary articles, granite stones, bamboo, bicycles, cotton, hosiery, icecream, sewing machines, solvent oils, spices, rectified spirit, ethyl alcohol etc.

(c) The sales tax is proposed to be brought down on some of the commodities such as animal feeds, insecticides and all pesticides, pumpsets, plastic pipes, coir products, foot wear, polish, bamboo & canes, tractor parts, soapnuts, umbrellas, chemical fertilizers and mixtures, containers, pens, fibre glass sheets, colour paper, films, rubber products, oil cake, edible oils & oil seeds, vanaspathi etc.

(d) Sales tax is proposed to be exempted on commodities such as tender coconuts, candles, braille watches, handloom carpets, spectacles, ballpoint pens, dressed chicken, HMT wrist watches etc.

With these measures, net yield from the levy sales tax is anticipated to be Rs.53.8 crores in 1991-93.

### (ii) Entry Tax

The entry tax is proposed to be levied on 104 commodities upto 5% and this tax is exempted for the commodities which are predominantly consumed by the poorer sections of the Society. The total yield from this tax is estimated to be Rs.216 crores.



### (iii) Dis-investment in Public Sector Enterprises

With the measure of disinvestment and privatisation of Public Sector Enterprises incurring heavy losses, the State anticipates to get about Rs.30 crores in 1992-93.

### (iv) State Excise

Under State Excise the A.R.M measures included increase in the licence fees, levy of export and import duties on excise commodities and equipments used in the area. Raising of licence fees is expected to yield Rs.24.5 crores in 1992-93.

### (v) Motor Vehicle Tax

The existing rates of motor vehicles taxes are proposed to be rationalised in 1992-93. Bus services in cities are proposed to be partially privatised. Feeder services to a maximum extent of 50 Kms on notified routes from the Divisional Headquarters are proposed to be introduced which is expected to reduce the pressure on housing and other problems in urbanisation and would facilitate people to opt for satellite townships. This would reduce the burden on the KSRTC. These and other measures are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs.22.8 crores.

### (vi) Profession Tax

The rates of Profession tax are enhanced on various categories of individuals and organisations, institutions, such as salary or wage earners, computer institutes, Kalyanamantapa owners, medical practitioners etc. Owners of institutions of Kannada medium on SC/ST/OBCs, Dance Schools etc., are exempted from this tax. With these measures, a net additional yield of Rs.0.8 crores is anticipated in 1992-93.

## 2. Capital Receipts

During the current year, capital receipts form about 18.4% of the aggregate receipts. The loans from Government of India and Internal Debt during this year are anticipated to go up by 57.6% and 2.5% respectively. Out of the total recovery of loans and advances of about Rs.91.1 crores during the current year, as much as Rs.35.7 crores are from power projects followed by Rs.5.8 crores from Water supply and sanitation, Rs.6.5



crores from Crop Husbandry, Rs.8.0 crores from Diary Development, Rs.6.0 crores each from Cooperation and Miscellaneous loans and Rs.11.1 crores from Government employees.

## B. Expenditure

The aggregate expenditure budgetted for 1992-93 is Rs.7220.4 crores which marks an increase of 20.4% or Rs.1224.4 crores over that of the previous year. It is anticipated that the revenue expenditure would go up by 17%, capital disbursements would go up by 48.4% and loans by 27.4% over those of the previous year. The revenue expenditure forms about 78.4% of the aggregate expenditure compared to 81.4% in 1991-92. The details of expenditure with a break-up of development and non-development expenditure are presented in Table 6.4 and the corresponding details of revenue, capital and loan accounts are presented in Appendix 6.3.

### 1. Development Expenditure

The development expenditure is anticipated to form 72% of the aggregate expenditure in the current year as compared to 71.4% in the revised estimates of the previous year. The total development expenditure in the current year is anticipated to be Rs.5214.7 crores and is higher by 21.8% over that of the previous year. This takes the per-capita development expenditure from Rs.929 (1991-92) to Rs.1114 in the current year. It could be seen in Appendix 6.3 that the revenue component of the development expenditure in the current year forms 75.1% compared to 78.6% in the previous year.

Under Social and Community Services, about 94.5% of development expenditure in the current year is under revenue account. The development expenditure is anticipated to go up by about 28.5%, under Economic Services, the increases in the revenue, capital and loan components in the current year are 59.2%, 24.1% and 16.7% respectively. The expenditure under Economic Services would be higher by 28.5%, of which the expenditure under Water & Power Development would be higher by 32.8%, under Industry & Minerals by 32.4%, under General Economic Services by 25.2%, under Rural Development by 8.7% and under Transport & Communications by 5.4%. By and large, the 1992-93 budget is consciously patterned to ensure a larger flow to the rural sectors. Under Social and Community Services, the development

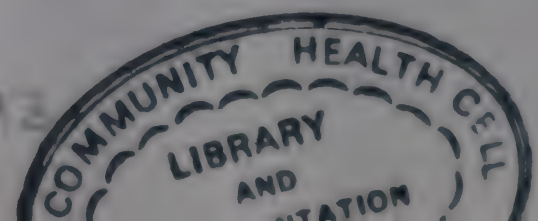




TABLE 6.4  
DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE OF KARNATAKA, 1990-93  
Rs. crores

Category of Expenditure	1990-91 (Accts)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)	Per Cent Variation 92-93 over '91-92
I. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE				
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES OF WHICH	1950.02	2230.25	2866.67	28.54
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	322.61	470.77	611.48	29.90
2. Rural Development	251.00	345.63	375.79	8.73
3. General Economic Services	34.34	39.28	49.18	25.20
4. Water & Power Development	937.47	1020.72	1355.27	32.78
5. Industry and Minerals	229.55	224.65	297.34	32.36
6. Transport & Communications	177.88	166.96	175.92	5.40
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1583.06	2052.72	2348.03	14.39
Of which -				
7. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	804.00	984.46	1226.38	24.57
8. Medical, Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanita.	326.06	465.90	527.56	13.23
9. Social Security & Welfare including SC/ST/OBCs	257.22	288.02	327.52	13.71
10. Housing & Urban Development.	56.59	137.37	159.35	16.00
Development Expenditure Total	3533.08	4282.00	5214.70	21.75
II. NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE				
a) Revenue Expenditure on				
General Services	1174.60	1379.47	1635.40	18.55
i) Organs of the State	44.87	65.95	66.24	0.44
ii) Fiscal Services	85.62	103.53	124.64	20.39
iii) Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	481.41	653.85	660.09	19.18
iv) Administrative Services	285.43	322.87	421.68	30.60
v) Pension & Misc Genl Services	277.27	333.27	362.75	8.75
b) Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayat Raj Institutions	98.27	114.17	125.47	9.90
c) Capital Expenditure of which	172.77	206.27	244.97	18.76
i) General Services	11.69	13.20	20.32	53.94
ii) Discharge of Internal Debt	9.36	14.05	11.22	-20.14
iii) Repayment of Loans to GOI	145.73	164.81	197.26	19.69
iv) Loans & advances to Govt servants & Misc Loans	6.29	27.41	16.17	(-)41.00
Non-Development Expdr: Total	1445.64	1713.11	2005.84	17.09
AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE	4978.72	5996.08	7220.45	20.42
Devpt Expdr. as % of Total Expdr.	70.96	71.43	72.22	
Per-Capital Development Expdr.	789.00	929.00	1114.00	19.91

R.E : Revised Estimates

B.E. : Budget Estimates

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1992-93, Govt. of Karnataka



expenditure is anticipated to be higher by 14.4% over that of the previous year. Expenditure under Education would go up by 24.6%, under Health & Family Welfare by 13.23%, Water Supply & Sanitation would go up by 13.2%, under Social Security & Welfare by 13.7% and under Housing and Urban Development by 16%. The 1992-93 budget has been prioritised to give significant impetus to the Education sector.

As stated earlier, the Annual budget 1992-93 envisaged a step up in expenditure by about 17% in revenue account, about 48.3% in capital account and about 24.03% in loan account over those of the previous year(R.E). Capital expenditure is expected to go up substantially in sectors like water and power development, Industry and Minerals, Transport and Communications and Agriculture & Allied Services. Major portion of loans disbursed are in power sector, Agriculture & Allied Services, Industry & Minerals, Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development. Loans in 1992-93 under Economic Services & Social Services are anticipated to be about Rs.476.2 crores and Rs.75.2 crores respectively.

In general, the higher expenditure anticipated in 1992-93 budget is on account of provisions made for increased emoluments, higher grants to aided educational institutions, larger plan allocations for the year, provision for vacant posts, provisions made for Sinking Fund and depreciation Fund, contributions in respect of market loans floated in the previous year, increased payment of interests on loans floated, pensions old age and destitute pensions, special schemes introduced and continued such as VISHWA, ASHRAYA, AKSHAYA, SUSRUSHA, ARADHANA etc higher assistance to local bodies and Corporations etc. Some of the details of the growth in expenditure in 1992-93 are presented in the review of supplementary estimates in 1992-93 presented later in the Chapter.

### Non-Development Expenditure

The non-development expenditure in the current year is placed at Rs.2005.8 crores (28% of the aggregate expenditure) as compared to Rs.1713.1 crores in the year 1991-92. About 82 per cent of non-development expenditure is anticipated to be under General Services and more or less the same percentage of expenditure prevailed in 1991-92 and the whole of it is under



revenue account. Under non-development capital expenditure, repayment of loans to the Government of India and discharge of internal debt together would be Rs.208.48 crores in the current year as compared to Rs.178.9 crores in 1991-92 and this constitutes 85.1% capital disbursements under non-development expenditure. It may be observed that the repayments of loans to Government of India are increasing over the years. Loans to Government servants in 1992-93 are placed at Rs.16.2 crores compared to Rs.27.4 crores in 1991-92. It could be seen that the interest payment in the current year has increased from Rs.553.9 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.660.1 crores - a rise by 19.2%. The expenditure on fiscal and administrative services has risen by 20.4% and 9.9% over those of the previous year. The compensation and assignment to Local Bodies & Panchayat Raj Institutions is anticipated to rise by 9.9%. The expenditure on organs of the State and pensions and miscellaneous General Services would also go up during the current year.

### Plan and Non-plan Expenditure

Table 6.5 presents the Plan and Non-plan expenditure. Out of the aggregate expenditure of Rs.7220.4 crores budgetted for the current year, Rs.2625.1 crores constitute the plan expenditure out of which Rs.2158.84 crores is the budgetted outlay for the State's Annual Plan for 1992-93 and Rs.466.3 crores is under CS/CSS. Thus roughly about 36% of the aggregate expenditure would be under Plan as compared to 33.2% in the revised estimates of 1991-92. It can be seen that while the aggregate expenditure is anticipated to go up by about 20.4%, the total plan outlay (including CS/CSS) is envisaged to go up by 37.8% over that of 1991-92. The State Plan outlay for 1992-93 is envisaged to be higher by 42.5% over that of the previous year. Under the CS/CSS, the current year will have 19.4% more than the outlays in previous year. The non-plan expenditure in the current year has risen by 2.1% as compared to 47.4% increase in the previous year 1991-92. Outlays for Irrigation Projects pending approval is raised from Rs.126.6 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.200 crores in the current year.



TABLE 6.5  
PLAN AND NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE, KARNATAKA

Rs. crores

Item	1990-91 Accounts	1991-92 (R.E.)	1992-93 (B.E.)
I. PLAN			
1. State Plan	1361.71	1602.62 (17.7)	2158.84 (42.5)
2. CSS (including Central Sector)	264.36	390.40 (47.7)	466.28 (19.44)
TOTAL PLAN OUTLAY	1626.07	1993.02 (22.6)	2625.12 (37.75)
II. Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	89.09	126.61 (42.1)	200.00 (58.0)
III. Non-Plan Expendi- ture	3509.97	5172.09 (47.4)	5279.27 (2.1)
AGGREGATE (I)+(II)+(III)	4978.72	5996.08 (20.4)	7220.45 (20.42)

R.E.: Revised Estimates      B.E.: Budget Estimates  
Note: 1. Figures in items I+II+III do not add up to the aggregate because, the aggregate includes expenditure under Public Account which is not classified as Plan and Non-Plan.  
2. Figures, in brackets indicate percent growth over the previous year.

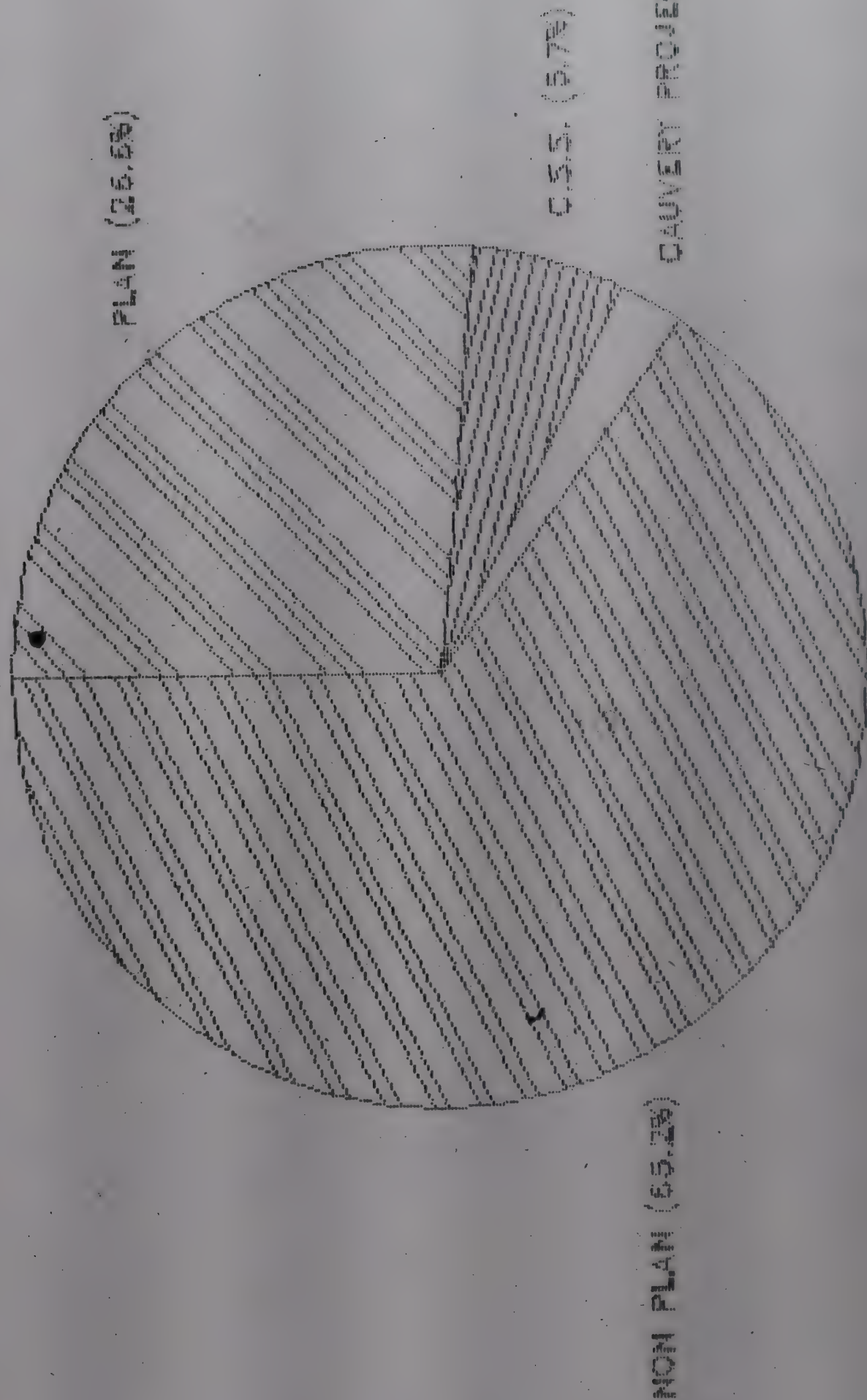
Source: 1. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1992-93  
2. Annual Financial Statement (Budget), 92-93  
3. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes 92-93





# PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

1992-93 (B.E.)







### C. Tax-Effort and Development Expenditure - An Inter-State Comparison

Tax effort is measured in terms of per-capita State's own tax revenue as percent of per-capita income. During the year 1991-92, Karnataka stood in the first place in tax effort with 25.23%. The average tax efforts for all States in 1991-92 was 16.92%. The other States whose tax effort is higher than that of all States were Tamil Nadu (25.1%), Haryana (23.1%), Kerala (20.78%), Maharashtra (20.27%), Punjab (18.32%) and Gujarat (19.19%). The remaining States have tax efforts lower than the all States' Average. The tax effort of Karnataka in 1992-93 is anticipated to further go upto 31.65%.

The per capita development expenditure in Karnataka during 1991-92 was Rs.885.69 compared to the All States average of Rs.832.89. The major States which had recorded per capita development expenditure higher than that of the All States average were Andhra Pradesh (Rs.849.06), Gujarat (Rs.1000.72), Haryana (Rs.1134.51), Maharashtra (Rs.977.76), Orissa (Rs.885.97) and Tamil Nadu (Rs.856.12). The per capita development expenditure of Karnataka in 1992-93 at Rs.1114 marks a significant increase over that of previous year.

The details of tax effort and per capita development expenditure by major States for 1991-92 are presented in Table 6.6.

### D. Economic Classification of Expenditure

Under the guidelines of the Central Statistical Organisation, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies the Government expenditure under the Annual Budget every year under Economic Utilities. This is useful for analysing the economic significance of the budgetary transactions of the State Government and throws light on the extent of capital formation out of the budgetary resources, savings of the Government, draft made by the Government of various resources of State's economy and contribution of the Government to State Income etc.

Table 6.7 presents a summary of total expenditure by economic classification for the year 1992-93 in comparison with those of the preceeding two years. It can be seen that the total expenditure is estimated to



TABLE - 6.6

Inter-State Tax Effort and Development  
Expenditure 1991-92 (B.E)

Sl. No.	State	Tax-Effort(Per Capita State's own Tax Revenue as percent of per-capita income	Per Capita Development Expenditure (Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.87	849.06
2.	Assam	9.04	778.93
3.	Bihar	9.74	498.65
4.	Gujarat	19.19	1000.72
5.	Haryana	23.13	1134.51
6.	Karnataka	25.23	885.69
7.	Kerala	20.78	796.98
8.	Madhya Pradesh	16.52	778.29
9.	Maharashtra	20.27	977.76
10.	Orissa	15.82	885.97
11.	Punjab	18.32	1924.68
12.	Rajasthan	15.45	742.16
13.	Tamil Nadu	25.10	856.12
14.	Uttara Pradesh	13.79	573.91
15.	West Bengal	15.39	742.96
	All States	16.92	832.89

- Note: 1. The efforts are not comparable with those of previous years due to considerable time-lag in the availability of CSO's comparable estimates of per capita State Income and shifting to the latest CSO's estimates of per capita income of 1984-85.
2. Comparative data for other States for 1992-93 are not available. For Karnataka, for 1992-93 Tax Effort is estimated to be 31.65 per cent and per capita Development expenditure is expected to be Rs.1114.

- Source: 1. Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin, State Finances, April, 1992 (Dec. Issue).
2. Basic Statistics relating to the Indian Economy Volume-2, (States) September 1992, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay.



TABLE 6.7  
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF  
EXPENDITURE OF KARNATAKA (BUDGET) 1992-93

Rs. Crores

ITEMS	1990-91 (Accts.)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)	Percent Variation in 92-93 over 91-92
1. Final Outlays	1507.38	1873.82	2344.13	25.10
(a) Government consumption expenditure	1076.30	1340.39	1593.22	18.87
(b) Gross Capital formation	429.77	526.15	737.38	40.15
(c) Acquisition of fixed assets	1.31	7.28	13.53	85.86
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	2447.63	2979.66	3497.98	17.40
(a) Current Transfers*	2417.26	2932.23	3456.77	17.89
(b) Capital Transfers	20.37	47.43	41.21	-13.11
3. Financial invest- ments and loans to the rest of economy	514.88	539.73	716.10	32.68
Total Expenditure	4469.89	5393.21	6558.21	21.61

Note: \* Current transfers include interest and subsidy also  
R.E: Revised Estimates      B.E.: Budget Estimates

Source: Report on an Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of  
the Karnataka Government Budget 1992-93,  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics

go up during 1992-93 by about 21.6% over that of the previous year. The "Final outlays" represent Government's direct expenditure on commodities and services for current consumption and also on capital formation. During 1992-93, in the final outlays, Government's consumption expenditure is anticipated to increase by about 18.9% and the capital formation by 40.2%. Government's consumption expenditure forms 11.3% in the total expenditure and is anticipated to be higher by 18.9% during the current year. The transfer payments to the rest of the economy are anticipated to go up by 17.4% during the current year over the previous year. The share of transfer payments to the rest of the economy in 1992-93 in the total expenditure is 53.3% as compared to 55.3% in the previous year. In the transfer payments current transfers is a major component and forms 98.8% and this includes interests and subsidies also. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy amounting to Rs.716.1 crores in 1992-93 mark an increase of 32.7% compared to the previous year.

#### E. Capital Formation by Government

Table 6.8 presents the details of Capital Formation by Government. The gross capital formation by Government is expected to go up by 40 per cent during 1992-93 compared to 1991-92. It can be seen that the total value of assets anticipated to be created during 1992-93 is Rs.737.4 crores out of which Rs.541.0 crores worth of assets would be created by Departmental Commercial Undertakings and the remaining assets worth Rs.196.3 crores are anticipated to be by Government administration.

#### F. Post Budget Development

Certain outflows of resources from the State Exchequer and expenditures were necessitated after the Annual Budget in the current year arising out of State Government decisions to have some "New Services", introduction of CS/CSSs and reliefs, sanction of loans and equities etc. Table 6.9, presents the sectoral details of the I & II Instalments of Supplementary Estimates 1992-93. The supplementary estimates total to Rs.248.86 crores of which Rs.142.7 crores are under plan and Rs.101.7 crores under Non-Plan. Under plan estimates, expenditure under revenue account is Rs.107.7 crores and the capital disbursements and loans were Rs.36.9 crores and Rs.10.66 crores respectively. The



entire expenditure of Rs.101.7 crores is under Non-plan revenue account. In these estimates, central assistance forms Rs.67.8 crores and Rs.8.31 crores is towards accounting adjustments; so, net outgo of cash is Rs.172.4 crores.

The major items of expenditure in the supplementary estimates are given below:-

(In Rs. crores)

Assistance in Minorities Development Corporation	9.98
Investment in Minorities Development Corporation	6.60
Central Assistance for SC/STs	7.60
Rajeeva Poornanga Yojana for the Welfare of physically handicapped	10.10
Investment in Konkan Railway Corporation	7.50
Additional Grants to HKDB	10.00
Spinning Mills	4.17
Land Acquisition and Lift Irrigation	6.58
Travel Concession extended by KSTC	25.00
Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology	5.00
Relief to Riot affected persons	4.50
Differential cost of distilleries	8.00
Salaries to Lecturers due to U.G.C scales	7.56
Loans to Public Sector Undertakings	2.86
Pattas to Weavers under Handlooms	0.91
Modernisation of Administration - by equipping computers	1.58
Fertilizer subsidy and assistance to Small Farmers under Central Plan Scheme	33.23
Drip Irrigation	
Investments in Public Sector Undertakings, Mysore	1.00
Minerals & NGEF.	8.22
Loans to Sugar Factories & Industrial Units affected by riots	4.43
Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties under the Scheme for the Welfare of Aged and Destitutes	5.00
Midday Meals Scheme & Supply of Free Text Books under Vidya Vikas Scheme	2.73
Promotion of Adult Literacy	3.00
Incentives to Entrepreneurs to start new Industries	2.00
Cash incentive awards under National Savings	2.00
Relief to riot affected persons	5.00
Loans to Local Bodies	7.50
Relief on account of Natural Calamities	15.00
Debt Relief to Farmer	19.90
Welfare of SCs/STs&OBCs.	17.00

TABLE - 6.8

## Capital Formation by the Government, Karnataka

(Rs. Crores)

Items	1990-91 (A/cs)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)	percent variation in 92-93 over 1991-92
1. Value of Assets created	415.19	527.27	737.38	39.85
a) By Departmental Commercial Undertakings	279.41	359.73	541.04	50.41
b) By Government administration	135.78	167.54	196.34	17.19
2. Change in stock in (a) & (b) above	14.58	(-)1.12	-	-
Total: Cross Capital Formation	429.77	526.15	737.38	40.15

R.E.: Revised Estimates      B.E.: Budget Estimates

Sources: Report on an Economic-cum-Purpose classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 1992-93, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.



TABLE 6.9

Supplementary Estimates under Karnataka Budget 1992-93Sectoral Details under I and II Instalments

Rs. crores

Composite Sectors	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
A. Economic Services of which	81.16	69.16	150.90
1. Water & Power Development	6.94	15.00	21.94
2. Agriculture & Allied Services and Rural Development	48.90	19.90	68.80
3. Industry & Minerals	17.60	0.11	17.71
4. Transport & Communication	7.50	25.00	32.50
B. Social & Community Services of which	64.41	24.52	88.93
5. Welfare of Scs, STs & OBCs Social Security & Welfare and Nutrition	55.75	11.95	67.70
6. Education	4.53	6.66	11.19
7. Medical & Public Health	-	5.10	5.10
8. Information, Publicity & Tourism	1.13	-	1.13
9. Housing & Urban Development	3.00	-	3.00
C. General Services	1.58	7.45	9.03
<b>TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)</b>	<b>147.15</b>	<b>101.71</b>	<b>248.86</b>

Source : I & II Instalments of Supplementary Estimates 1992-93 presented to State Legislature in July, 1992 and January, 1993.

## INVESTMENT UNDER PLAN

### 1. Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

The Eighth Five Year Plan of Karnataka 1992-97 is approved for an outlay of Rs.12300 crores at 1991-92 prices compared to Rs.3575 crores at 1984-85 prices for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The share of Karnataka in the State plans of all States has successively declined from 5.3% in Fifth Plan to 4.3% in Seventh Plan. But the State's share has steadily risen to 5.5% in 1991-92 and 7% in 1992-93. The Eighth Plan also envisages a big step up in State plan investment, more than double in real terms over that of Seventh Plan. The growth in the State's economy during the Seventh Plan was 5.2 per cent per annum compared to 5.6 per cent for All India. The development of core infrastructural sectors like Power and Irrigation was sluggish during the Seventh Plan period. The Eighth Plan makes a determined bid to make good this shortfall in the Seventh Plan and aims at accelerating the growth in State's economy in addition to ensuring a better distributive justice through intensification of programmes of poverty - alleviation, social welfare and basic minimum needs.

The Eighth Five Year Plan is launched in an environment of economic policy changes undertaken by the Government of India. The objectives of the plan would therefore had to be dovetailed with those at the national level while formulating the Eighth Plan. Therefore the plan proposals focus on areas where investment efficiency in public sector in terms of welfare gains is maximum, leaving some areas for private investment to come in and improvement of productivity.

The Eighth Plan aims at realising an annual growth rate of 5.6 per cent in the State's economy as against 5.2 per cent achieved during the Seventh Plan and at the same time to achieve perceptible improvement in the living standards of people. The plan accords highest priority to development of crucial infrastructure viz., Irrigation, Power etc. At the same time, the plan aims at making a greater dent into poverty both in urban and rural areas and improve the general wellbeing of the people. This calls for intensification of the poverty alleviation programmes and Minimum Needs Programme. High priority is also given to schemes that help the weaker sections and for implementation of the Twenty



Point Programme. The approved outlays by major sector of Eighth Plan in comparison with those of Seventh Plan are presented in Table 6.10. (see Appendix 6.4 for more details).

## 2. Annual Plan 1992-93

Although, 1992-93 is the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Annual Plan for 1992-93 had to be formulated before finalisation of the Eighth Plan. As such the Annual Plan 1992-93 could not fully reflect the thrusts and priorities of State's Eighth Five Year Plan and also the outlay for 1992-93 falls significantly short of plan investment level envisaged under the Eighth Plan. The budgetted outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs.2159 crores as against the outlay of Rs.1915 crores approved by the Planning Commission. Out of Rs.2159 crores, Rs.374 crores (17%) is earmarked for the Zilla Parishad sector. The emphasis of the Annual Plan 1992-93 is on the core infrastructural sectors viz., Irrigation and Power. The Plan also aims at intensive rural development and anti-poverty programmes. The strategy was to expedite work on projects nearing completion and to realise optimum benefits from the past investments.

## 3. Inter-sectoral outlay

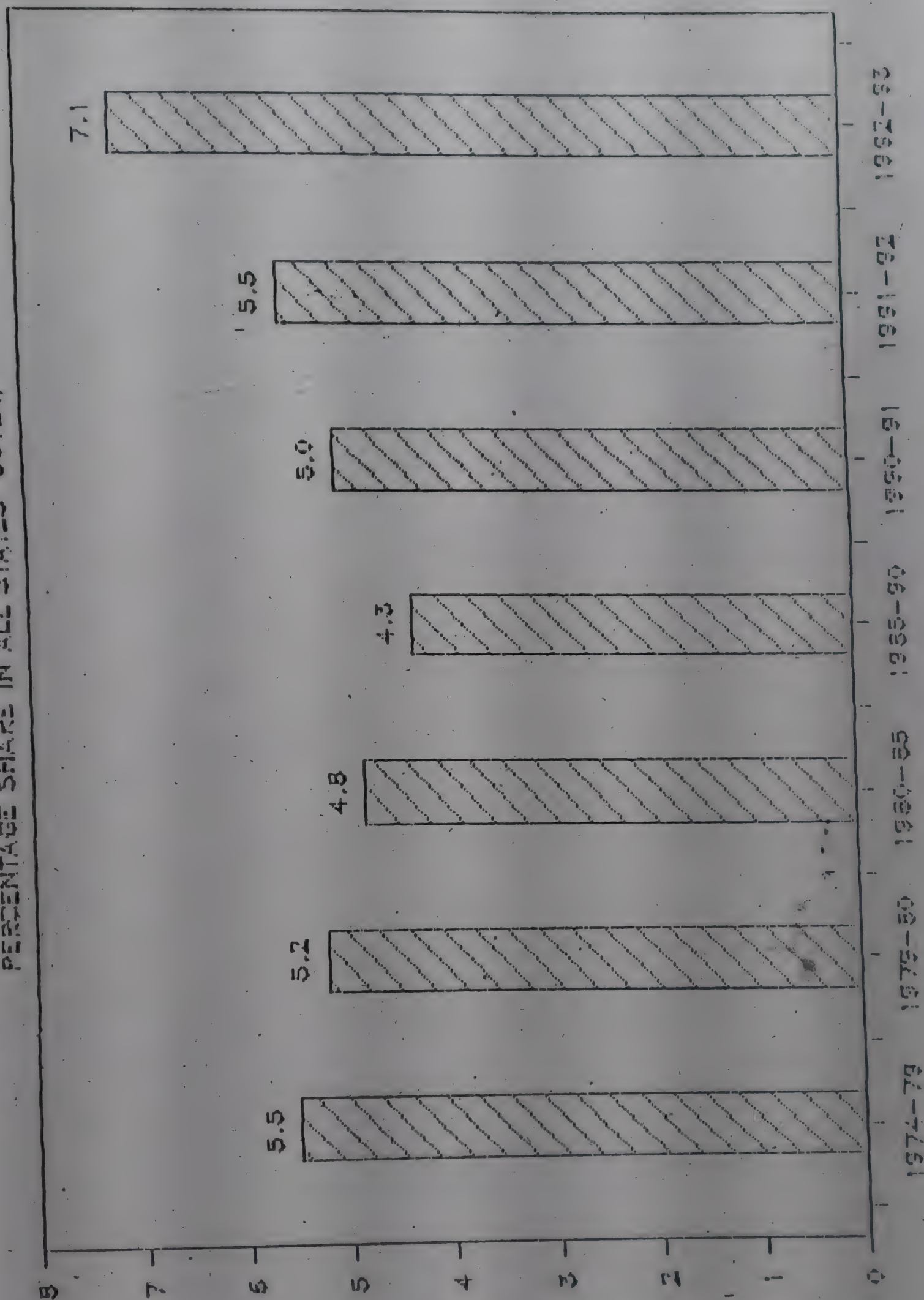
The outlays by major sectors are presented in Table 6.11. It may be observed that; a little more than 70 per cent of the budgetted outlay for the year 1992-93 is allocated to the Economic Services and 39 per cent of the outlay was earmarked to core sectors of Irrigation and Energy. The total investment envisaged in Irrigation sector including the outlays on Cauvery-Basin Projects is Rs.550 crores. The outlay for the Energy sector is Rs.496 crores and the higher outlay is necessitated by the need to fund the two World Bank aided projects and to commission early the third and fourth units of Raichur Power Thermal Station Stage-II. During 1992-93, Agriculture & Allied Services was allocated 8 per cent of the total outlay, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj 4 per cent, Industries and Minerals 8 percent, Transport 4 percent and Social Services accounted for 28 per cent (See Appendix 6.4 for more details).





# STATE PLAN OUTLAY OF KARNATAKA

PERCENTAGE SHARE IN ALL STATES OUTLAY



... > KARNATAKA'S SHARE (%) < ...

... > YEAR < ...





TABLE - 6.10

Plan Outlays by Major Sectors  
(Approved Outlays)

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90) (At 1984-85 Prices)	(At 1991-92 Prices)
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	301.80	902.00
2. Rural Development	169.12	433.00
3. Special Area Programme (including HKDP, BADP & MADP)		575.00
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	746.00	2384.00
5. Energy	800.48	3041.00
6. Industry and Minerals	241.08	984.00
7. Transport	243.00	448.00
8. Science, Technology and Environment	4.00	11.00
9. General Economic Services	29.07	110.35
Total-A: Economic Services	2534.55	8888.35
B. SOCIAL SERVICES		
10. Education, Sports, Art&Culture	104.20	1026.65
11. Health	118.00	342.00
12. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development		
a. Water Supply	365.00	625.00
b. Housing	161.00	699.60
c. Urban Development	30.00	83.00
13. Information and Publicity	7.00	14.00
14. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	75.80	250.00
15. Labour and Labour Welfare	28.00	37.00
16. Social Welfare and Nutrition	123.45	193.00
Total-B: Social Services	1012.45	3260.25
C. GENERAL SERVICES	28.00	151.40
GRAND TOTAL - STATE PLAN (A+B+C)	3575.00	12300.00

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes,  
1986-87 to 1992-93, Finance Department,  
Government of Karnataka.



#### 4. Minimum Needs Programme

The Annual Plan 1992-93 provided an outlay of Rs.342 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. Under the MNP, Elementary Education received the highest priority (37.5%) of the outlay followed by Rural Housing (20.1%), Rural Water Supply (12.3%), Rural Health (7.6%), Rural Electrification (7.5%), Rural Roads (7.4%). The details are presented in Table 6.12 and Appendix 6.6 presents the total expenditure of the Seventh Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92(RE) and 1992-93(BE) by sectors with break-up of State and Central plan. It may be observed that the expenditure during the Seventh Plan period under MNP is Rs.586 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs.620 crores. The expenditure under Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan schemes under Seventh Plan is Rs.166 crores. For the year 1990-91 the total expenditure on MNP under State plan is Rs.113 crores and for the year 1991-92 the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 211 crores.

#### 5. Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme

During 1992-93, the budgetted outlay (GOI Share) towards Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes is Rs.466 crores as against Rs.390 crores for the year 1991-92. The total expenditure of the Seventh Plan under CSS and CPS by sectors during the Seventh Plan, 1990-91, 1991-92 (RE) and 1992-93(BE) are presented in Table 6.13. During the year 1992-93, 44 per cent of the outlay is earmarked for Social Services and the rest for Economic Services.. The corresponding percentage for the entire Seventh Plan period is 46 per cent for Social Services and 54 per cent for Economic Services.

#### 6. Externally-Aided Projects

There are 22 projects under implementation in the State with aid from External Agencies including World Bank. Table 6.14 presents Project-wise expenditure since inception and the anticipated expenditure during 1992-93. During the current year 1992-93, the anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs.668 crores compared to cumulative expenditure upto the end of 1991-92 of Rs.834 crores. During 1992-93, 9 Externally Aided Projects with a total cost of Rs.541 crores were cleared by the State Level Coordination Committee and Table 6.15 presents the Projects with total cost and State's share in each as per the conditions stipulated by the donor agency.



TABLE - 6.11

## State Plan Expenditure/Outlays by Major Sectors.

Sector	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E)	(T.E)
A. State Plan			
I. Economic Services			
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities (including Co-operation)	95.93	150.17	178.51
2. Rural Development	80.43	99.91	91.81
3. Special Area Programme (including HKDP, BADP & MADP)	54.70	80.00	115.00
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	196.40	234.68	349.77
5. Energy	379.87	379.55	495.57
6. Industry & Minerals	82.93	118.50	176.82
7. Transport	72.65	86.83	92.60
8. Science, Technology & Environment	1.10	2.02	2.25
9. General Economic Services	4.56	13.16	16.48
Total-I (Economic Services)	968.57	1164.82	1518.81
II. Social Services			
10. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	70.54	99.69	205.45
11. Health	45.56	46.27	58.46
12. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development			
a) Water Supply	53.82	83.34	110.06
b) Housing	32.75	77.25	118.10
c) Urban Development	11.57	16.14	14.48
13. Information & Publicity	1.89	2.47	2.65
14. Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	70.42	54.87	47.85
15. Labour & Labour Welfare	8.89	9.85	9.43
16. Social Welfare & Nutrition	22.49	31.98	34.85
17. Other Social Services	0.66	0.80	0.80
Total-II (Social Services)	318.59	422.66	612.13
III. General Services	14.77	15.14	27.90
TOTAL-A: STATE PLAN	1301.93	1602.62	2158.84
B. Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	89.09	126.61	200.00
C. Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI share only)	264.35	390.40	466.28
D. Western Ghats Development	9.47	10.51	10.42
GRAND TOTAL: (A+B+C+D)	1664.84	2130.14	2835.54

Note: The Total Seventh Plan Expenditure is arrived at after deducting Rs.38.96 crores of anticipated savings with ZPs in the year 1987-88.

Source: 1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, 1986-87 to 1992-93, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.  
2. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1992-93, Government of Karnataka.

TABLE - 6.12

Outlay and Expenditure on Minimum Needs Programme  
(State Plan)

Programme	Rs. Lakhs		
	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
1. Rural Electrification	580	2593	2579
2. Rural Fuel Wood & Fodder	115	283	425
3. Rural Roads	1562	2154	2511
4. Elementary Education	1944	4428	12812
5. Adult Education	152	332	380
6. Rural Health (includes IPF)	1851	2175	2595
7. Rural Water Supply	1941	3695	4203
8. Rural Sanitation	54	79	103
9. Rural Housing	1935	3514	6860
10. Environmental Improvement of Slums	329	845	760
11. Nutrition (SNP, MMS & Subsidised Foodgrains for Poor)	825	950	959
12. Consumer Protection	29	100	0
TOTAL (1 TO 12)	11317	21148	34187

Note: From 1992-93 Consumer Protection is not treated as MNF and no outlay is provided under Civil Supplies. However, an outlay of Rs.155 lakhs is budgetted for the year 1992-93 in the State Plan.



TABLE-6.13

Outlay and Expenditure under Centrally Sponsored  
and Central Plan Schemes.  
(Government Of India Share)

Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	Total Expendi- ture (VII-Plan)	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	94.68	100.85	34.22	57.00	83.70
2. Rural Development	147.85	268.49 *	95.57	134.58	138.02
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	36.15	56.24	14.29	15.30	11.07
4. Energy	17.37	13.61	2.21	5.77	9.13
5. Industry & Minerals	70.29	70.11	8.34	15.91	14.73
6. Transport	2.36	3.97	0.91	0.62	1.13
7. Science, Technology & Environment		0.49	0.02	0.07	0.08
8. General Economic Services	1.73	5.15	0.86	1.60	3.34
9. Social Services	673.05	443.70	107.93	159.55	205.08
10. General Services					
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	1043.48	962.61 *	264.35	390.40	466.29

\* For Total VII Plan expenditure, expenditure on JRY for the year 1989-90 is not included since the money was directly released to Zilla Parishads by the Government of India.

Source: Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, from 1987-88 to 1992-93 (Statements II & III).

TABLE-6.14  
Externally-Aided Projects Under Implementation  
Rs. Crores

Name of the Project	Year/ Date of commence- ment	Expendi- ture since inception upto end of 31.3.92	Antici- pated expendi- ture during 1992-93
1. Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rural areas- Kabbalanala.	30.6.84	8.66	2.16
2. National Agricultural Extension Project - II *including Rs.119.95 crores of AEP Staff component **Includes Rs.19.15 crores of AEP Staff Component	1.11.85	143.64	24.65
3. National Water Management Project	1.7.87	31.16	10.44
4. Karnataka Power Project-I a) Karnataka Power Corporation b) Karnataka Electricity Board	Sept. 87	143.26 75.61	71.07 59.74
5. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project -II:Kadra Dam Civil Works (Kuwait Fund)	1987-88	19.14	12.00
6. Karnataka Power Project-II a) Karnataka Power Corporation b) Karnataka Electricity Board	1987-88	37.66 13.24	22.22 36.56
7. Skill Development Project for Vocational Training.	Aug '88	2.91	3.86
8. National Sericulture Project	1.4.89	13.38	11.05
9. Upper Krishna Phase-II Irrigation Project	19.5.89	216.38	155.00
10. DANIDA assisted Project for training of Farm Women and youth (WYTEP Phase-II)	1.7.89	5.67	2.13
11. Raichur Thermal Power Station Unit-IV(OECF assistance)	1988-89	102.51	223.00
12. Government Tool Room and Training Sub-centre at Mysore (*Assist. from Govt. of Karna.)	1.1.90	1.80	1.00
13. Strengthening of Tech. Educa.	1.7.90	5.27	7.00
14. Karnataka Watershed Development (DANIDA)	1.10.90	2.15	1.90
15. Rainfed Dry Farming - Kalyan- kere & Mavaturkere Project with World Bank Assistance	1989-90	4.00	3.09
16. Development of District Hospital Raichur (OPEC Assistance)	July 91	0.24	1.04



TABLE-6.14 (Concl'd)

Rs. Crores

Name of the Project	Year/ Date of commence- ment	Expendi- ture since inception upto end of 31.3.92	Antici- pated expendi- ture during 1992-93
17. Improvement to Ankola-Hubli Road (ADB Assistance)	21.8.91	3.31	6.00
18. MPM Modernisation Project (OECE Assistance)	1991-92	1.50	0.80
19. Four new World Bank Projects of Watershed Development	1991-92	2.25	2.00
20. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation with DANIDA Assistance	Jan '92		2.00
21. Western Ghat Forestry & Environmental Project	1.4.92		7.29
22. Indo-Danish Fisheries Project! Tadri - Phase - II	1.7.92		1.00
Grand Total		833.74	667.80

TABLE-6.15

Externally Aided Projects Cleared by the SLCC during  
1992-93 : Total Cost and State's Share by Project.

(Rs. lakhs)

Project	Total cost	State's share
1. Indo-Danish Fisheries Project Phase-II - DANIDA	350.50	77.27
2. Participative and Integrated Development of Watersheds (PIDOW) - Phase-II	261.52	39.70
3. Chitravathi, Bindenahalli, Lakapavani, Hirehalli and Devihalli Watershed Projects with World Bank Assistance	1274.75	173.41
4. Kalyankere-Mavathurkere Watershed Development Project with World Bank Assistance	1039.40	176.38
5. Kabbalnala Watershed Project with World Bank Assistance	994.14	200.00
6. Rural Women Development Project with IFAD Assistance	8066.50	N.A
7. NAEP Phase-II with World Bank Assistance Extension	3130.00	688.60
8. Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project with WB Assistance	38362.00	8439.64
9. Inland Fisheries Development Project with EEC Assistance	629.57	108.04



## District Planning and District Sector Outlays - 1992-93

After the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats in the State, while allocating the funds, weightage is given to population, backwardness in agriculture, irrigation, industrial output and several other factors which would ensure that each Zilla Parishad receives its due share of funds. Apart from the equitable distribution of funds to Zilla Parishads, we have evolved a system of distribution of funds amongst the Mandals also taking into account the population, and per capita resources raised etc. This ensures equitable distribution of funds amongst all Mandals of the State and the Mandals have free hand in Planning for their development. Thus, the State has created a model of poverty alleviation and a model of peoples participation - Another strategy adopted is to provide more infrastructural facilities and backward and forward linkages to secure a market for products produced by the rural poor.

The Zilla Parishad plan contains the schemes which satisfies the local needs of the people and their requirements. Priority is also accorded to programmes like MNF, SCP, TSP and ongoing works.

The Zilla Parishad sector outlays district wise from 1987-88 to 1992-93 are presented in Appendix 6.7. For the year 1992-93, the total outlay allocated to Zilla Parishads is Rs.374 crores. In addition to this, Zilla Parishads are entitled to receive Rs.296 crores as matching GOI share for certain Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Schemes. Thus the total Zilla Parishad sector plan outlay for the year 1992-93 is Rs.670 crores.

Zilla Parishad sector outlay of both State and Centre by the major heads of development for the year 1990-91 to 1992-93 are furnished in Table 6.16 and from 1987-88 in Appendix 6.8.

During 1992-93 the total outlay (State and Centre) on General Economic Services has decreased by 7.57 per cent and Social Services outlay is increased by 10.12 per cent over 1991-92. During 1992-93 the proportion of district sector outlay to total outlay (both State and Centre) is 25.53 % and the details are furnished in Appendix - 6.9.



TABLE 6.16

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by Major Heads  
of Development from 1990-91 to 1992-93.

Rs. Crores.

Major Heads of Development	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
A. Economic Services									
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	46.38	19.29	65.67	39.56	36.67	76.23	40.58	123.95	64.53
2. Rural Development	83.76	132.60	216.30	95.68	163.97	259.65	88.49	146.72	235.21
3. Special Area Programme			0.00			0.00			0.00
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	11.42	5.30	16.72	17.82	0.33	18.15	17.90	0.56	18.46
5. Energy	0.92		0.92	0.47		0.47	0.47		0.47
6. Industry & Minerals	13.86	2.53	16.39	12.88	2.44	15.32	13.08	2.66	15.74
7. Transport	26.84	0.05	26.89	38.91	0.05	38.96	44.83		44.83
8. Science, Technology & Environment			0.00			0.00			0.00
9. General Economic Services	2.48	0.29	2.77	4.72	0.25	4.97	2.85	0.33	3.18
<b>TOTAL:A: ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>185.60</b>	<b>160.06</b>	<b>345.66</b>	<b>210.04</b>	<b>203.71</b>	<b>413.75</b>	<b>236.20</b>	<b>174.22</b>	<b>382.42</b>
B. Social Services									
10. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	30.38	23.84	54.22	43.98	26.32	70.30	64.91	16.93	81.84
11. Health	23.40	29.28	52.68	28.53	35.13	63.66	34.91	37.96	72.87
12. Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development			0.00			0.00			0.00
	28.55	26.79	49.34	48.66	26.34	67.00	32.06	33.84	65.90
13. Information & Publicity			0.00			0.00			0.00
14. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	10.18	3.09	13.27	16.35	4.22	20.57	20.72	9.00	29.72
15. Labour & Labour Welfare	5.30	0.08	5.38	5.92		5.92	0.05		0.05
16. Social Welfare & Nutrition	10.08	15.01	25.09	12.18	21.84	34.02	13.47	23.86	37.33
<b>TOTAL:B: SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>107.89</b>	<b>92.09</b>	<b>199.98</b>	<b>147.52</b>	<b>113.95</b>	<b>261.37</b>	<b>166.12</b>	<b>121.59</b>	<b>287.71</b>
C. General Services									
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	<b>293.49</b>	<b>252.15</b>	<b>545.64</b>	<b>357.56</b>	<b>317.56</b>	<b>675.12</b>	<b>374.32</b>	<b>295.61</b>	<b>675.13</b>





C R E D I T P O L I C Y , B A N K I N G  
A N D  
C R E D I T I N S T I T U T I O N S .





## CREDIT POLICY - BANKING AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Institutional Finance plays a vital role in supplementing and complementing the State's efforts in mobilising resources for developmental and social welfare programmes. The Institutional Finance Department acts as a focal point of co-ordination between Government Departments and banks and other term lending institutions with a view to make concerted efforts to mobilise institutional finance for the economic development of the State. At the Divisional and District levels, the Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners/Chief Secretaries are expected to look into the matters relating to institutional finance and Chief Planning Officer of the District provides necessary assistance. Effective co-ordination between various financing agencies and Government Departments is vital for successful implementation of programmes. This has been ensured by constitution of some of the important committees at various levels as detailed below:-

i) The State Level Bankers' Committee has been constituted by Reserve Bank under Lead Bank Scheme and acts as a forum for sorting out problems faced by financial institutions, as well as Government Departments at the State level. The forum also reviews various Government sponsored schemes, credit plans, advances to minorities community SC's/ST's etc., and also reviews recovery of loans.

ii) State Level Co-ordination Committee is constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Heads of various Government Departments and top Executives of financial institutions operating in the State are members of the Committee. The main objective of this committee is to sort out problems of co-ordination, if any, at the State level.

iii) District Co-ordination Committees are constituted with Chief Secretary of the Zilla Parishad as Chairman and representatives of financial institutions and Heads of Government Departments at the District level, as members of the committee. The main objective



of the committee is to ensure proper implementation of various Government sponsored schemes, credit plans and other programmes at the district level.

iv) Under Service Area Approach, Block Level Bankers' Committees have been constituted. These Committees also review implementation of Service Area Plans and several other schemes sponsored by Government and also sort out problems faced by financial institutions and the Government agencies in the implementation of these programmes.

Major source of institutional credit for developmental and socio-economic programmes earlier used to come from co-operative institutions. After nationalisation of major Commercial Banks, policy has entirely changed in respect of personnel and lending to fall in line with the development priorities. Regional Rural Banks have been assigned to suit the requirements of the rural population. Linkages have also been established between these and co-operative institutions, in order to draw upon the strengths of both institutions. In the field of term lending also specialised agencies have been created for Industrial Credit, Agriculture, Rural Development, Housing, Rural Electrification etc., Refinance facility at concessional rates of interest for priority sector advances have been made available.

The State Government's policy towards institutional credit has been:

- a) To encourage the growth of multiple agencies at the field level by providing the requisite infrastructure facilities;
- b) To establish linkages between the agencies like commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operative Banks in order to draw the strengths of each agency;
- c) Not to take up schemes directly, for which institutional credit can be mobilised;
- d) To formulate schemes where Government's contribution would only be minimum by way of interest subsidy or subsidy or margin money, the funding being made from institutional sources; and
- e) To set up organisations in the public sector which can take advantage of the availability of



institutional credit for development programmes.

Government policy is to set up specialised agencies in order to avail institutional finance. Most of these corporations have as their objective the development of infrastructure so that through their activities a number of entrepreneurs, agriculturists and artisans should be benefitted. Prominent among such corporations are Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation, Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Karnataka Backward-Classes and Minority Communities Development Corporation, Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation etc. The State entered into direct lending also through Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation etc.

### 1. Banking Development

Karnataka is having a good banking system compared to many other States. Out of 7 major banks originated in Karnataka, Dakshina Kannada District alone is responsible for the birth of four major banks viz., Canara Bank, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank which are in the public sector and two other banks in private sector viz., Karnataka Bank Limited and Vyshya Bank Limited. Another important bank in the State which is in public sector, is State Bank of Mysore. All the 20 Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India with its seven associate banks are operating in Karnataka. Besides, there are 16 private sector banks and 13 Regional Rural Banks covering all the 20 districts.

### 2. Branch Expansion

In 1969 there were only 755 Bank Branches in Karnataka. After nationalisation of major banks and introduction of Lead Bank scheme there has been a big leap in branch expansion. The emergence of Regional Rural Banks since 1976 helped in increasing the number of branches, particularly rural areas. The share of rural branches in Karnataka which was only 25% in June 1969 increased to 44% in March 1985 and 55% in March 1992. At the end of 1984-85 there were 3783 branches and it increased to 4234 by the end of 7th Five Year Plan. The number of branches added during the 7th Plan were 451 vis-a-vis 50 branches during last two years. As on 31-3-92, the number of branches increased to 4284, out of which 2373 branches (55.39%) were in rural areas.



### 3. Deposits and Advances

Deposite of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks stood at Rs.10,785 crores as at the end of March 1992, and it is expected that the level of deposits may reach Rs. 12,782 crores by the end of March 1993.

As on 31st March 1992 the total advances of Commercial Banks and the RRBs stood at Rs. 8321 crores, bringing the credit-deposit ratio to 77%. The total priority sector advances as on the above date amounted to Rs.4,113 crores. and works out to 49% of total advances (as against RBI stipulation of 40%). Direct agricultural advances amounts to Rs. 1457 crores which works out to 18% of the total advances (as against RBI stipulation of 18%).

The details of performances of scheduled commercial banks in Karnataka for the years 1991 to 1993 are given in Table 7.1 and the details of advances to Priority Sectors is given in Table 7.2.

TABLE-7.1

Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Karnataka 1991-93

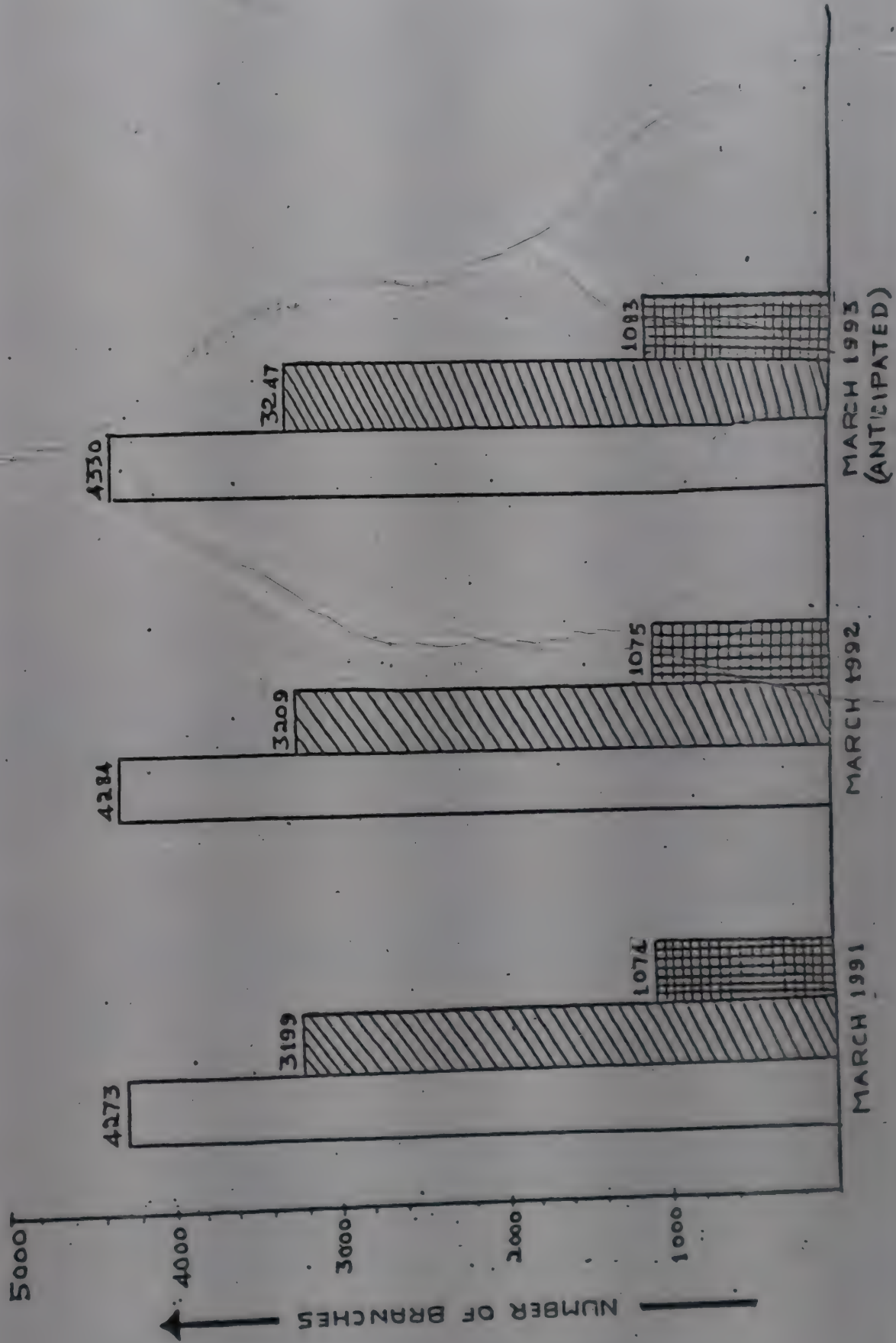
As at the end of March				
Particulars	Unit	1991	1992	1993 (Anticipated)
1. Bank Branches.				
a) Commercial Banks	Number	3199	3209	3247
b) Regional Rural Banks	-do-	1074	1075	1083
Total	-do-	4273	4284	4330
2. Deposits				
a) Commercial Banks	Rs. crore	9366.69	10429.75	12335.00
b) Regional Rural Banks	-do-	298.66	355.46	447.00
Total	-do-	9665.35	10785.19	12782.00
3. Advances				
a) Commercial Banks	-do-	7659.76	7952.34	9407.00
b) Regional Rural Banks	-do-	335.47	369.09	443.00
Total	-do-	7995.23	8321.43	9850.00
4. Credit Deposit Ratio				
a) Commercial Banks	Percent	82	76	76
b) Regional Rural Banks	-do-	112	104	99
Total	-do-	83	77	77

Source: - State Level Bankers Committee for Karnataka



# BANK BRANCHES

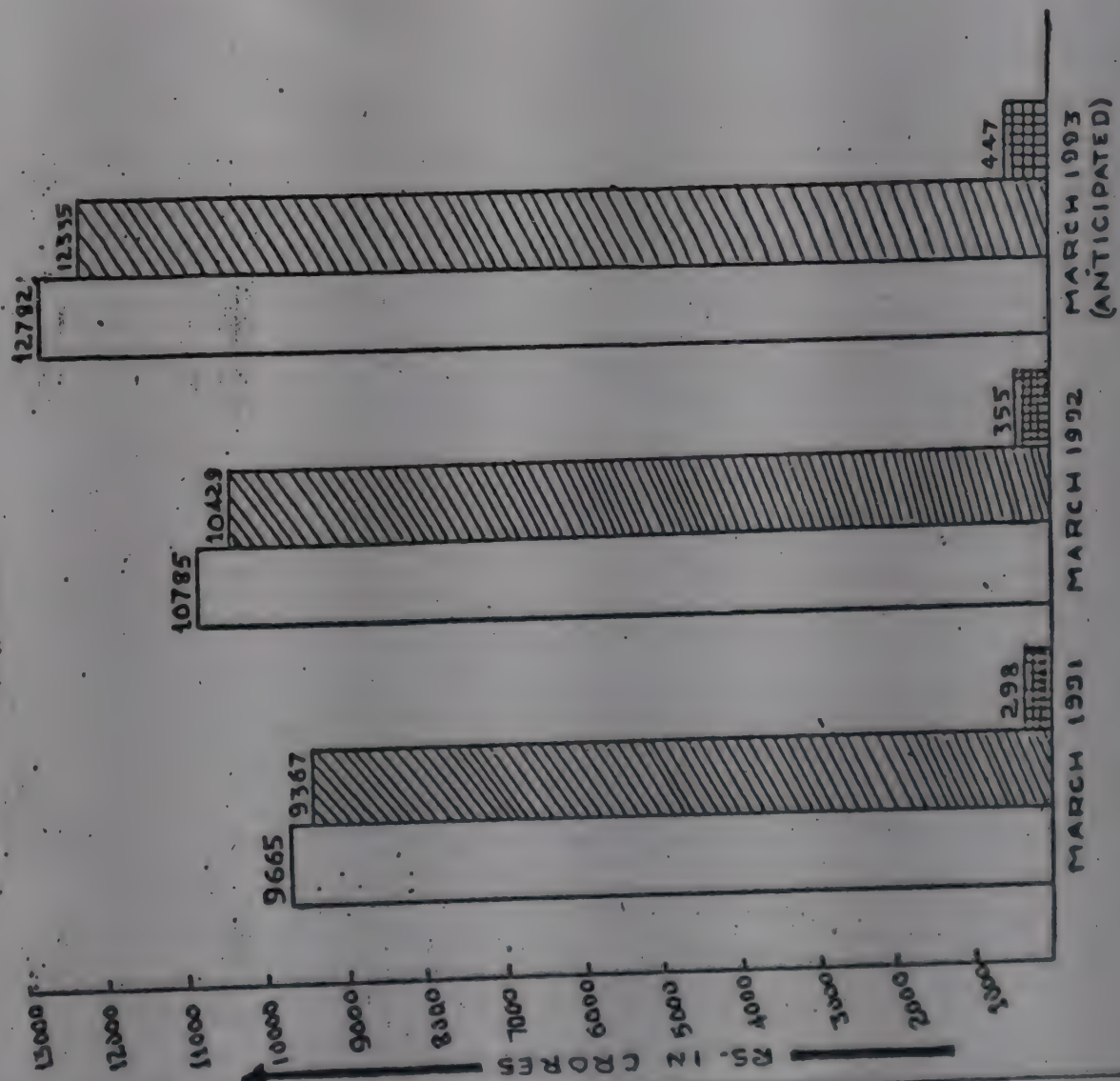
INDEX	
ALL BANKS	
COMMERCIAL BANK	
R R B	



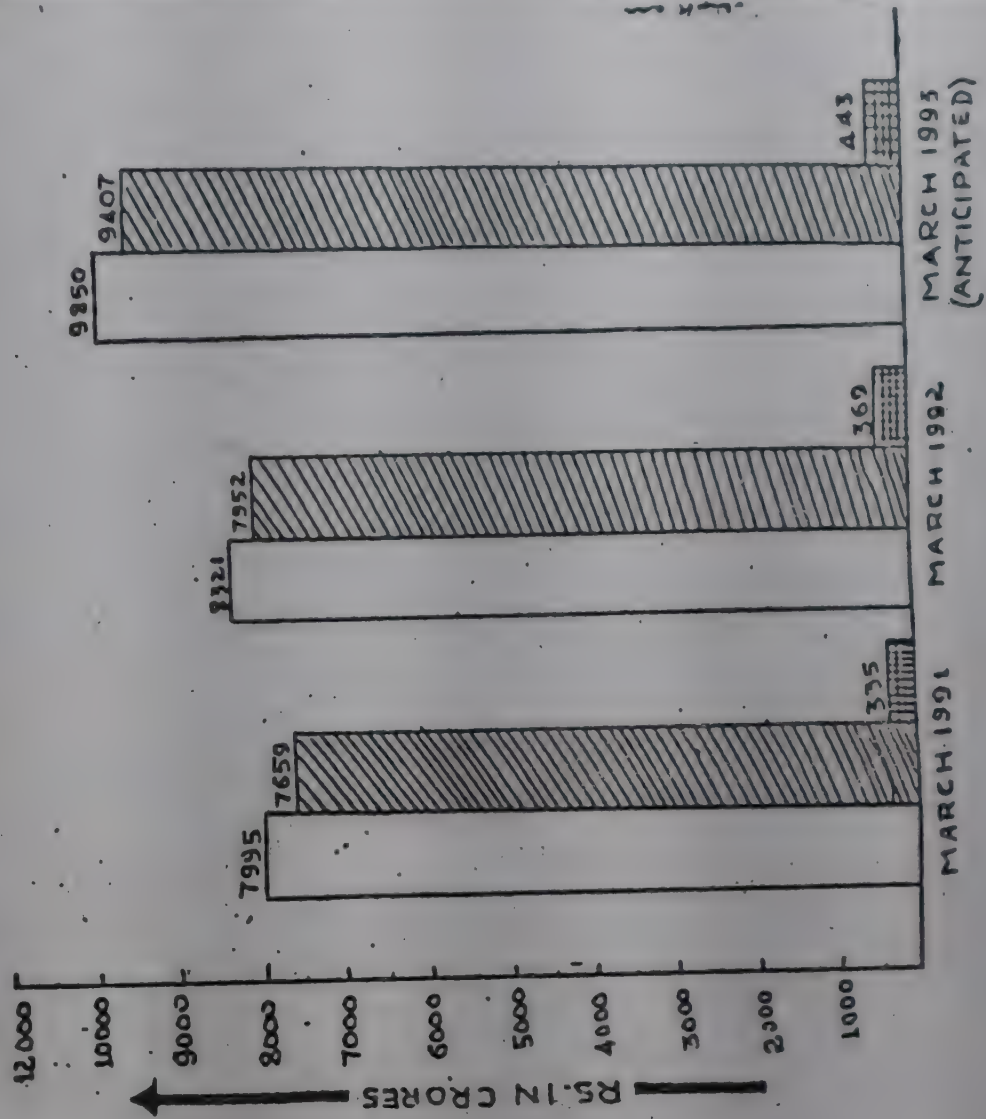




## DEPOSITS



## ADVANCES



INDEX	
ALL BANKS	
COMMERCIAL BANKS	
RRBS	





TABLE -7.2

Priority Sector Advances : 1991 to 1993

Sector	As at the end of March		
	1991	1992	1993 (Anticipated)
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	1670.56	2071.41	2150.00
2. Small-Scale Industries	1063.18	1112.70	1330.00
3. Tertiary Sector	752.85	928.58	975.00
4. Total Priority Sector Advances	3486.59	4112.69	4455.00
a) of which to			
i) SC/STs	180.98	225.34	266.00
ii) Weaker Sections	1007.84	1022.70	1110.00
5. Percentage of priority sector advances to total Advances	44	44	44

Source:- State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka

#### 4. Integrated Rural Development Programme

Integrated Rural Development Programme is the most important institutional credit-linked programme for poverty alleviation. The banks in Karnataka have been participating significantly in the efforts to alleviate poverty by giving loans to those who are below the poverty line to acquire income generating assets.

This programme was started in Karnataka during 1981-82. After 5 years of implementing of the programme, a review was taken up in 1986 which revealed that more than eight lakh people were assisted to the extent of Rs.182 crores involving subsidy of Rs.72 crores.

The per capita net credit given in the State was Rs.2,102/- which was above the national average of Rs.1872/-. The target in the beginning was to cover

1.05 lakh families per year in the State (0.50 lakh families per block). Details of advances under IRD programme during the year 1990-91, 1991-92, and 1992-93 are given in Table-7.3. It is worthwhile to note that Karnataka was the first State to overreach the target under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

TABLE-7.3

Advances under Integrated Rural Development Programme  
1990-91 to 1992

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. Disbursals				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	1.01	0.85	0.86
a) Amount	Rs. Crores	37.83	34.54	30.54
i) of which to SC/STs				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	0.3	0.27	0.24
a) Amount	Rs. Crores	9.99	9.17	8.25
2. Amount disbursed to SC/STs out of total Disbursals.	Per cent	26	27	27
3. Out standing Advances (as at the end of March)				
a) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	6.50	6.87	7.10
a) Amount	Rs. Crores	175.12	261.74	380.00

Source: - State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka

#### 5. Advances under Differential Interest Rate Scheme (DIR)

Under DIR scheme, credit at concessional rate of 4% is extended to poorest among the poor engaged in productive activities. As on March 1985, the amount of assistance under the above programme in Karnataka was Rs.46.99 crores of which the amount to SC/ST communities was Rs.16.50 crores. The year wise assistance and number of beneficiaries for the years 1991 to 1993 are given in Table-7.4.



TABLE-7.4

Advances under DIR Scheme: 1991 to 1993

Particulars	Unit	As at the end of March		
		1991	1992	1993 (Anticipated)
1. Beneficiaries	Lakhs	4.49	3.67	3.00
2. Outstanding	Rs. Crores	75.52	71.67	70.75
3. Percentage of out- standing advances to total advances of previous year	Per cent	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee for Karnataka.

#### 6. Regional Rural Banks

At the end of March 1992, the branch network of Grameena Banks in Karnataka was 1,075 as against 1,074 at the end of March 1991. The deposits of Grameena Banks at the end of March 1992 were Rs. 355.46 crores as against Rs. 298.66 crores at the end of March 1991.

Total lending as at the end of March 1992 was Rs. 369.09 crores as against 335.47 crores at the end of March 1991. The amount advanced to priority sector was Rs. 305.25 crores.

#### 7. State Term Lending Institutions

Apart from the financial assistance from banks on the developmental activities in the State, the State Government owned financial institutions like Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC) and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) are also making available financial assistance to the industrial sector. The sanctions and disbursements made by KSFC and KSIIDC during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in Table-7.5.

TABLE-7.5

Assistance by State Term Lending Institutions:  
1990-91 to 1992-93

Rs. Crores

Institution	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93 (Anticipated)	
	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sals	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sals	Sanc- tions	Disbur- sals
1.K.S.F.C.	250.58	190.71	332.88	246.34	339.00	286.50
2.KSSIDC	71.90	49.98	68.85	59.75	70.00	60.00
Total:	318.41	240.69	395.42	306.09	409.00	346.50

Source: Concerned Institutions

#### 8. All India Financial Institutions

Apart from banks and state term lending institutions a number of All India term lending institutions also extend financial assistance for various development programmes in Karnataka both in public and private sector. The important among them are Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and investment Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, Rural Electrification Corporation, HUDCO, NABARD, Small Industries Development Bank of India (established in 1990) etc. The financial assistance consists of two aspects namely, sanctions and disbursements. While the sanctions depend upon the capacity of Institution to finance or funds available for disbursement during a particular period, disbursements depend upon the capacity of a State/Region to absorb or utilise the available assistance. The total sanctions and disbursals of all the All India financial institutions in Karnataka from 1990-91 to 1992-93 are presented in Table 7.6. The institution wise details yearwise from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are presented in Appendix 7.6.



TABLE - 7.6

Assistance by All India Financial Institutions  
In Karnataka 1990-91 to 1992-93

Year	Sanctions		Disbursals	
	Rs. Crores	Share in All India%	Rs. Crores	Share in All India%
1990-91	1264	5.8	790	5.8
1991-92	1507	5.7	883	5.0
1992-93 (Projected)	1830	-	1036	-

It can be seen that during 1991-92 the sanctions of All India financial institutions in Karnataka was of the order of Rs.1507 Crores and the disbursals Rs.883 Crores. The share of Karnataka in the country during 1991-92 works out 5.7% in sanctions and 5% in disbursals. The share of the State in disbursals (credit absorption) has come down from 5.8% in 1990-91 to 5% in 1991-92. It is estimated that during the current year, the sanctions of all the All India Financial Institutions in Karnataka may go up to Rs.1830 crores and disbursals to Rs.1036 crores.

It can be seen from Appendix 7.6 that the sanctions and disbursals of All India Financial Institutions which were Rs.249 crores and Rs.162 crores respectively in 1980-81 have gone up to Rs.1386 crores and Rs.883 crores by 1991-92. It can also be seen that IDBI alone accounted about 29% of the disbursals in the State are from SIDBI (20%) followed by NABARD (17%) and ICICI(13%). Thus is the above four institutions alone accounted for about 80 per cent of the disbursals in the State during 1991-92.

It is disheartening to note that the share of Karnataka in the total disbursals of All India Financial Institutions in the country has declined marginally in recent years.



## 9. Cooperative Credit

### A. Structure of Cooperative Credit Institutions in the State

i. Distribution of longterm credit to the farmers is extended through a network of 177 PCARD Banks in 175 Taluks of the State, who are members of the KSCARD Bank, at the State level. KSCARD Bank distributes loans by floatation of debentures and out of refinance facility availed from the NABARD.

The PCARD Banks working in the State advance Longterm Credit to farmers for sinking irrigation wells, installation of irrigation pump sets, land improvement, development of Horticulture and Agriculture, purchase of tractors and power tillers, installation of Gobar Gas Plants, Sericulture and Development of Animal Husbandry and Poultry as a subsidiary occupation.

ii. The Credit requirement of the farmers is met by a three-tier cooperative structure, the Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank at the State Level, District Central Cooperative Banks at the District level and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies at village level. There are 19 DCC Banks and 4202 PACS in the State.

National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development is providing refinance facilities to Cooperative Central Bank through the Apex Bank. The main objects of refinancing is to increase Agricultural production and to boost the rural economy. NABARD at the National level has made significant strides in strengthening the Banks at the State and District level. NABARD has of late also sanctioned loans under L.T.O funds to the State Government to strengthen share capital base of Credit Institutions. In order to improve the Agricultural Production in the State, Special Schemes like Special Food Production Programme, Oilseeds production programme etc., are being implemented in the State. The Apex Bank is extending a special line of credit for these programmes.

The K.S.C Apex Bank is the State level Institution in the three-tier system of Agricultural Credit



Structure. This bank is sanctioning finance to the DCC Banks from their own funds and refinance facility is availed from the NABARD.

In the three-tier system of Agricultural Credit structure, the DCC Banks are working at the District level. There are 19 DCC Banks in the State. The DCC Banks borrow finance from Apex Bank to advance credit to its member PACS.

There are in all 4202 PACS in the State. These Institutions are working as Primary level credit Institutions to advance loans to the farmers. The farmers coming under the jurisdiction of the PACS will become the members of the PACS to avail credit facilities. These Societies are borrowing finance from DCC Banks to advance loans to the farmers.

#### Non-Agricultural Credit Societies Urban Cooperatives Banks

In all there are 225 Urban Cooperative Banks, of which 217 come under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. These Banks are catering to the credit needs of Urban and Semi-urban population. Three Urban Cooperative Banks have been exclusively organised by women at Bangalore, Belgaum and Tumkur and doing well and earned considerable profit over the years. More than 50 per cent of the Urban Population is covered by the Urban Cooperative Banks in Karnataka. These Urban Cooperative Banks are self-reliant and have achieved considerable progress in filling up the credit-gap in metropolitan, urban and semi-urban areas. Generally Urban Cooperative Banks are meant to cater to the credit requirements of the middle class and lower income groups. The Karnataka State Cooperative Apex Bank, Bangalore, has selected six Urban Banks in Bangalore to implement the National Housing Scheme. Besides these Urban Cooperative Banks, there are 1054 employees Cooperative Credit Societies, 503 Urban Cooperative Credit Societies to meet the credit needs of member in the semi-urban areas.

#### B. Advances of Agriculture Credit

The particulars of advances under Short term, Medium term and Long term for the last three years are given in Table 7.7.



TABLE 7.7  
Loans Advanced by Cooperative Institutions  
1990-91 to 1992-93

Rs.crores

Year & Type of loan		Target	Achievement
1990-91	S.T	239.00	58.65
	M.T	25.00	5.70
	L.T	100.00	58.12
1991-92	S.T	220.00	73.50
	M.T	10.00	3.59
	L.T	115.00	97.21
1992-93	S.T	200.00	158.00 (upto Oct '92)
	M.T	10.00	3.57 "
	L.T	100.00	97.21 "

The progress achieved during the year 1990-91 is not encouraging. Though an ambitious target of 239 crores were set out for the said year for advancing the crop credit, the progress achieved was only Rs.58.65 crores. During 1991-92 also as against the target of Rs.220 crores, the short term loans advanced were Rs.73.50 crores only.

There was a decline in the advancement of M.T loans during 1991-92 compared to 1990-91. However long term loans have gone up significantly over 1990-91, even though they were still lower than the target. During the year 1992-93, it could be seen that the Cooperative Societies/Banks have been able to advance Rs.158 crores upto the end of October, 1992 as against the target of Rs.200 crores. It is hoped that the target fixed for advancing S.T loans could be achieved or the Cooperative Societies/Banks may be able to exceed the target by the end of the year. Similarly under Longterm credit, the PCARD Banks have been able to advance Rs.97.21 crores upto October, 1992 as against the target of Rs.100 crores. It is hoped that PCARD banks will reach/exceed the target during the current year. (See Appendix 7.8 for more details).



## Recovery of Loans

In the Cooperative Credit structure advancement of loans are linked to loan recovery. Therefore much importance is being paid for this important area. Concerted efforts are being made to recover the loans. The recovery position of cooperative loans is presented in Table 7.8. It could be seen that during the year 1990-91 the recovery performance was not satisfactory because there was a set back in recovery of dues during the year as it was during 1988-89 and 1989-90 due to misconception about loan waiver scheme. Though the loan waiver scheme has come to an end on 31.3.1991, the farmers who do not come under the purview of the said scheme did not repay loans with an apprehension that their loans would also be waived. However during 1991-92 there was some improvement in the recovery largely due to the efforts made to clear the misconceptions. Introduction of P.I.S scheme to the farmers wherein there was a facility of reimbursing an amount equivalent to 5% interest rates on repayment of current and overdue loan has also contributed to better recovery of Cooperative dues.

In order to improve the recovery performance, several schemes like interest subsidy, Karnataka Agriculture Rural Debt Relief Scheme, and Production Incentive Scheme have been introduced and implemented.

On the recommendations of the Study Team of the R.B.I, the PACS were reorganised in keeping with the National Policy. In the pre-reorganisation scenario there were 9100 PACS in the State whereas after reorganisation the PACS have been limited to 4202.

As per the recommendations of ACRC Report, a Business Development Plan is being implemented in a phased manner over a period of 4 years for overall development of 2800 PACS in the State.

In order to accelerate easy flow of finance to the Agricultural poor families in rural areas through PACS, several schemes have been formulated by the State Government, the Central Government and NABARD. During the year 1992-93, an allocation of Rs.324.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Budget for Credit Cooperatives and proposals to the tune of Rs.642.05 lakhs have already been sent to Government for consideration under various Plan schemes.



Although nearly 10 per cent of the members of credit Institutions belong to the SC/ST, the number of loan applications received formed only about 4 per cent and the credit extended is 3 per cent. A special drive to enroll more number of SC/ST and also to fix minimum norm for extending credit to SC/ST from the year 1993-94 is being taken up.

TABLE 7.8  
Recovery of Cooperative Loans  
1990-91 to 1992-93

Rs.Crores

Year & Type of loan	Demand	Collection	Balance	Percentage of recovery
1990-91				
S.T	306.26	110.00	196.24	26.50
M.T	54.74	23.00	32.00	4.74
L.T	162.00	52.00	110.00	32.00
1991-92				
S.T	267.53	137.55	129.98	51.41
M.T	49.57	16.72	33.25	33.46
L.T	169.25	46.13	125.00	27.26
1992-93 (upto Oct 1992)				
S.T	141.61	8.38	133.22	5.92
M.T	26.08	1.18	25.74	4.14
L.T	130.15	6.41	123.74	4.93

#### Financial Assistance to SC & ST members in Cooperatives

This scheme is to subsidise the share capital to be paid by the Members of SC & ST in various Cooperative Institutions subject to a maximum of Rs.500 per member so as to encourage them to enroll as members. However, the amount will not be refunded to the members without the approval of Government. Further, beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Caste, who are economically weak and who are unable to contribute share capital to the require extent to obtain loans from Credit



Institutions, may avail this interest-free loan towards additional share capital provided under the scheme.

Under the Managerial Subsidy to Cooperatives organised by SC Scheme, Managerial Subsidy is being sanctioned to the above said Cooperative Institutions.

In Karnataka 19 large sized Adivasis Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) are organised in areas where the tribal members' population is predominant. These Societies are organised for the purpose of overall development of tribal members and these Societies also advance short-term and medium-term loans.

#### Various concessions extended to farmers

In order to help the farmers repay the loans to Cooperative Credit Institutions and to become eligible for fresh finance, Government have extended various concessions under Interest Subsidy Scheme, Loan Waiver Scheme, Production Incentive Scheme, Penal Interest Waiver Scheme, etc., from time to time. The details are given below.

##### 1) Interest Subsidy Scheme

The Interest Subsidy Scheme was introduced from the year 1982-83. During the year 1982-83 two types of interest subsidy concessions were announced - one on prompt repayment of current dues, in which the farmer was required to repay loan at 7 per cent interest and margin beyond 7 per cent and lending rates, used to be met by the Government and financing institutions. The other concession was full interest subsidy on repayment of overdue loans. The former concession was in force upto 1986-87. The later concession was, though extended during the year 1983-84, it was restricted to SF & MF in the first instance and latter it was extended to all the farmers who have taken loans upto Rs.10,000. During the year 1987-88 full interest subsidy was granted on the repayment of both current dues and overdue loans. The interest subsidy scheme on prompt repayments of current dues has come to an end by 10.1.1990. The particulars of interest subsidy sanctioned are as follows:



Year	Sanctioned	Released
1982-83	3313.15	3313.15
1983-84	1536.97	1536.97
1984-85	466.46	466.46
1985-86	715.82	715.82
1986-87	721.19	721.19
1987-88	9624.11	9624.11
1988-89	641.22	641.22
1989-90	260.23	260.23
TOTAL	17279.18	17279.18

## 2) Loan Waiver Scheme

The Government of Karnataka introduced Karnataka Agricultural & Rural Debt Scheme 1990 to write off loans taken by the farmers, weavers & Rural Artisans from Cooperative Societies and Banks. This scheme was formulated as per the A.R.D.R Scheme of the Government of India. In this scheme loans overdue as on 2.10.1989 upto Rs.10,000 was waived off subject to certain conditions laid down in the scheme. Out of the total financial implications, 50% had to be borne by Government of India as grant and remaining 50% by Government of Karnataka. In view of financial constraints of State Government, Government of Karnataka share also is being borne by Government of India as loan. This loan has to be repaid by Government of Karnataka in three annual equal instalments with 10 per cent interest. In this scheme overdue loans amounting to Rs.134.05 crores has been waived off in respect of 4,79,102 beneficiaries. So far Government of India/NABARD has released Rs.99.45 crores.

## 3) Production Incentive Scheme

Production Incentive Scheme was introduced from 31.10.1991. Under this Scheme an amount equivalent to 5 per cent interest was reimbursed to farmers, provided farmers repay their loan dues alongwith the interest at the rates prescribed by NABARD. This facility was



available on prompt repayment of current dues during the period from 11.1.1990 to 31.7.1992. This facility was also extended on repayment of loans overdue as on 31.3.1991 during the period from 31.10.1991 to 31.7.1992. The total financial implications of the Scheme has been estimated at Rs.37.00 crores. An amount of Rs.27.47 crores has been released so far. Still an amount of Rs.10.00 crores has to be released to clear the pending claims.

#### 4) Waiver of penal interest

Consequent on the introduction of production incentive scheme, the Government provided for waiver of penal interest payable by the farmers to the PACs provided they repay loan amount with interest. This facility was in force during the period from 31.10.1991 to 31.7.1992.





# EMPLOYMENT





## EMPLOYMENT

Growth of employment in the State during the current year has been very moderate. Growth of employment in the organised sector during the year upto September, 1992 was lower compared to last year. While there was an improvement in employment generation in the private sector, it has dropped in public sector. Employment in the Organised Sector has increased in four districts and it has declined in others. As far as Wage-employment is concerned, a target of 1341 lakh mandays is set for the year under review, as against which the wage-employment generated upto November, 1992 is placed at 625 lakh mandays. That is, the achievement in the first eight months formed about 46 per cent of the annual target. However, employment generation is anticipated to be relatively higher during the later months as happens every year.

There was a decline in the rate of growth in Women's employment. Mixed trends are observed in the performance under self-employment programmes, training for self-employment and assistance to artisans.

The moderate performance in employment generation, can be due to reasons like the impact of on-going structural adjustments being effected in the economy, restrictive credit and fiscal policies. With the Exit Policy, still to be implemented the impact of re-deployment or retrenchment of labour is still to be felt. Due to the need to observe austerity in expenditure, the employment generation is likely to register moderate increase only during the rest of 1992-93 and 1993-94. There is the need for sustained efforts to ensure that the levels of employment do not decline further.

## Un-Employment

A measure of unemployment is got by the time for which individuals are available for but are not able to find work. A large number of persons, days and hours, representing invisible unemployment i.e., employment with very low levels of productivity and incomes are not included in unemployment or under-employment estimates, but in the estimates of employment. The poor cannot afford idleness and therefore, most of



them may engage themselves in any activity irrespective of its earning potential so long as it makes a contribution to the income of the house-hold. Consequently, the rates of unemployment are depressed in general and open unemployment rates in particular. It is also recognised that a single dimensional measure in terms of chronically unemployed persons is far too inadequate to capture the realities of employment and unemployment. A very large number of persons are neither fully employed nor chronically unemployed. For an estimate of the magnitude of unemployment, the data generated by decennial census information on Workers and Non-Workers, the results of the quinquennial survey on Employment and Un-employment of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSS) and as a proxy the registrants in the live registers of employment exchanges are generally used. The results of the 1991 population census about non-workers are still to be published. Moreover the latest survey on Employment and Un-employment of the NSS are those of the survey conducted in 1987-88. In the absence of the data from these sources, an alternative, attempt is made to have an estimate of unemployment.

Based on the relationship between the ratio of employment growth to the growth of the value added in economy (State Domestic Product) during 1981 and 1991 and the projection of the labour force and employment as on March 1992, the back-log of unemployment is estimated at 7.9 lakhs. Adding to this backlog of unemployment the net addition to the labour force during the year, the number of job-seekers is estimated at 10.2 lakhs.

The number of registrants in the live registers of employment exchanges is considered as a proxy measure of unemployment. But these figures suffer from limitations like multiple registrations and registration of those who are employed in some job or the other etc. The total number of registrants in October 1992 was 14.9 lakhs as against 14.4 lakhs in March 1992 (an increase of 3.3 percent). During the same period of 1991-92, the total number of registrants in the live registers were 13.3 lakhs and 14.1 lakhs (an increase of 6.0 percent). Applying the correction factors for multiple registrations and registration by those who are already employed in one job or the other, the total number of registrants in the live registers are estimated to be 6.8 lakhs in October 1992 as against 6.4 lakhs in October, 1991. During the first eight months of the



current year, the average number of placements was 1320 per month as against 1320 in the previous year. Similarly, the average number of vacancies notified per month is 1463 as compared to 1683 vacancies in the previous year. The average number of placements formed 0.3 percent of the total registrants in the current year as against 0.6 percent in 1991-92. The total number of vacancies notified formed 0.68 percent as at the end of October 1992 as against 0.83 percent during the corresponding period in the preceding year.

The number of registrants in the live-registers of Karnataka at the end of August '92 (upto which All India data is available) formed 4 percent of the total registrants in the country. The number of vacancies notified during January to August 1992 was 0.1 lakh in Karnataka which formed about 3.6 per cent of the total number of vacancies notified at All India Level. The number of placements made at the All India Level was 1.59 lakhs and 0.04 lakhs in Karnataka respectively. The share of Karnataka in the total number of placements in the country was 2.5 percent.

A comparison of Registrants in October 1992 over March 1992 to that during the same period of 1991-92 reveals that there was a higher increase in the number of registrants in the categories of graduates and I.T.I Apprenticeship and other Certificate holders. Among the registrants of below Matriculates, Post-graduates, Diploma holders and Matriculates and Stenographers the increase in registrants was less during the current year compared to the previous year. During the period March 1992 to October 1992 the rate of increase in the registrants was about 9 per cent among the registrants in post-graduates (both general and technical), Diploma holders and I.T.I certificate holders. Registrants among Matriculates and Stenographers had increased by 6 per cent. The category of below-matriculates showed a decline in registrants by about 5 percent. The details of registrants on the live-registers of Employment Exchanges are shown in Table 8.1.

### Employment

As in the case of unemployment, measures of Employment attempt to capture the complexities by adopting more than a single measure. A substantial number of persons in the labour force are employed for part of their time only. Housewives, children,



TABLE - 8.1

## Registrants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

Registrants	At the end of		Percentage	
	March 1991	March 1992	October 1992	Variation: October 1992 over March 92
1. Post Graduates	10358	11975	13092	+9.3
2. Graduates	112712	119612	130100	+8.7
3. Diploma Holders	24314	28382	30610	+7.8
4. I.T.I. Apprenticeship & other Certificate Holders	38530	41952	45915	+9.4
5. Matriculates & Stenographers	779593	867773	917960	+5.7
6. Below Matriculates	362254	374000	354048	-5.3
Total	1327761	1443694	1491725	+3.3

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training, Karnataka.

students and the aged are cases in point. It may be necessary for them to work either because they need to supplement the income of the household derived from the work of the numbers whose main activity is work or because the household activity, for example agriculture, may need more people to complete certain time-bound operations at certain times of the year.

Measures of employment are obtained through the figures of workers in the Population Census, Survey of Employment and unemployment of the NSS, information generated on Employment in the Organised Sector through the Employment Market Information System of the Directorate of Employment and Training and the achievements due to implementation of progress aimed at generation of wage employment or Promotion of Self-



employment through provision of facilities. It is difficult to have a comprehensive picture of employment generation. There are gaps in information about employment generation in the informal sector which accounts for nearly 80 to 90 percent of the total employment. The trends in employment generation in the Organised Sector and the employment generated through implementation of various schemes are outlined below.

### Employment in Organised Sector

An increase of 0.06 lakh of employment was recorded between March 1992 to September 1992 as against an increase of 0.09 lakh during the corresponding period of last year. At the end of March 1992 Organised Sector Employment was 14.80 lakhs. This increased to 14.86 lakhs in September 1992 (An increase of 0.40 percent as against an increase of 0.62 percent during the preceding year). For the full year 1991-92 the Organised Sector Employment increased by 0.32 lakhs or by 2.2 percent, whereas, during 1990-91 the increase was 0.40 lakhs or by 2.8 percent. At the end of September 92 the share of employment in organised sector in Karnataka to total employment in organised sector at All India Level was 5.4 percent.

A branch-wise analysis of growth of Employment in Organised Sector reveals that during April to September 1992 the Employment in Public Sector declined by 0.68 percent and in Private Sector employment registered an increase of 2.88 percent. As compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, there is an improvement in Employment in Private Sector, whereas, employment in public sector has registered a decline. Women Employment was 2.68 lakhs at the end of September 1992 (18.03 percent of the total Organised Sectors Employment). The growth of Women Employment was 1.1 percent during March-September 1992 as against 2.2 percent during March-September 1991.

A district-wise comparison of Employment in Organised Sector as at the end of September 1992 shows that the districts of Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur and Mysore have registered an increase of over 2 percent, whereas, in the districts of Kolar and Kodagu, there was a decline in Employment by over 2 percent. Belgaum, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Raichur and Shimoga had a decline in the percentage growth of Employment. The branch-wise details of

employment in public and private sectors are shown in table 8.2.

TABLE - 8.2

employment in Public and Private Sector (Branch-wise)  
1991 and 1992.

Branch	Employment as on			Percentage variation: September 1992 over March 92
	March 91	March 92	Sept 92	
Central Government	1.30	1.34	1.31	-2.2
State Government	4.42	4.53	4.54	+0.2
Central Government (quasi)	2.09	2.08	2.05	-1.4
State Government (quasi)	1.79	1.77	1.76	-0.5
Local Bodies	0.57	0.56	0.55	-1.7
Private Sector Act*	3.64	3.80	3.93	+3.4
Private Sector Non-Act	0.66	0.72	0.72	no change
Total public sector	10.17	10.28	10.01	-0.6
Total Private sector	4.30	4.52	4.65	+2.8

Source: Direc. of Employment & Training of Govt. of Karnataka.  
Note: \* Covered under compulsory notification of vacancies Act.

Employment in the organised sector according to industrial classification during April to September 1992 showed that there was an increase of 0.40 percent compared to 2.2 per cent in the full year of 1991-92. A similar decline was noticed in the sectors of Mining and Transport. There was a decline in the growth of employment in the sectors of Plantation and Forestry.



Electricity, Gas and Water, Construction, Transport Storage and Communication, Community, Social and Personnel Services. In the sectors of Mining and Quarrying and Whole-sale Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, the increase in Employment Generation was 3 percent, between April 1992 to September 1992. The details are given in Table 8.3.

#### Wage Employment Generation under Major Programmes

A review of employment generated under major Programmes shows that as against the target of 1344 lakh mandays of wage employment 621.4 lakh mandays were generated by November 1992, which work out to 46.2 percent of the annual target in 1992-93 as against 35.5 percent during 1991-92.

A comparison of the achievement upto November 1992 in relation to the targets fixed for April to November 1992 shows that total employment generation in all the programmes was 621.4 lakh mandays as against a target of 755.5 lakh mandays (82.2 percent in relation to target upto November 1992). In the sectors of Minor Irrigation and Buildings, the achievement has exceeded the targets. In the programme of Water-shed Development, the performance in employment generation in relation to the target upto November 1992 was only 47.4 percent.

Adopting the norm of 200 mandays of employment as equal to employment of one person, the achievement upto November 1992 is 3.1 lakh persons provided with Wage Employment as against a target of 3.8 lakh persons. The details of wage employment under major Employment Programmes are given in Table 8.4.

#### Assistance to Artisans

With a view to assist the artisans to pursue their vocations in their own skills, assistance mainly in the form of subsidy, margin money, supply of raw materials, provision of marketing facilities and other basic infrastructure are provided by different development Boards and Corporations. The details of the progress achieved are given in Table 8.5.

Table - 8.3

Employment in Public and Private Sectors  
(Industry Group wise)

in Lakhs

Industry.	Employment as on 31.03.1991			Employment as on 31.03.1992			Employment as on 30.09.1992		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Plantation and Forestry	0.39	0.16	0.55	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.40	0.15	0.55
Mining and Quarrying	0.24	0.05	0.29	0.24	0.04	0.28	0.23	0.06	0.29
Manufacturing	1.30	2.61	3.91	1.27	2.80	4.07	1.23	2.93	4.16
Electricity, Gas & Water	0.47	0.01	0.48	0.49	0.01	0.50	0.48	0.01	0.49
Construction	0.53	0.06	0.59	0.58	0.06	0.64	0.58	0.05	0.63
Wholesale, Retail trade, Hotels and Restaurants	0.07	0.25	0.32	0.08	0.24	0.32	0.08	0.25	0.33
Transport, Storage and Communication	1.45	0.04	1.49	1.43	0.05	1.48	1.42	0.04	1.46
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.92	0.16	1.08	0.91	0.17	1.08	0.94	0.17	1.11
Community, Social and Personal Services	4.80	0.96	5.76	4.88	0.99	5.87	4.85	0.99	5.84
Grand Total	10.17	4.30	14.47	10.28	4.52	14.80	10.21	4.65	14.86

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Government of Karnataka



Table - 8.4

## Wage Employment Generation Under Major Programmes

Lakh Mandays

Programme	Annual Target		Target For Apr.-Nov. 92	Achievement	
	1991-92	1992-93		1991-92 upto Nov. 91	1992-93 upto Nov. 92
1. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	537.8	441.0	236.7	170.6 (31.7)	169.9 (38.5)
2. Drought Prone Area Programme	46.2	44.4	25.8	14.8 (32.0)	22.8 (51.5)
3. Integrated Westernghat Development Programme	35.5	28.2	14.1	6.3 (17.7)	8.4 (29.8)
4. Major and Medium Irrigation and Flood Control	248.9	349.0	209.0	120.3 (48.3)	174.9 (50.1)
5. Minor Irrigation	49.0	60.7	29.6	26.9 (54.9)	45.8 (75.5)
6. CADA	15.6	23.9	14.8	8.0 (51.3)	11.7 (48.9)
7. Soil Conservation	37.0	80.9	48.8	5.9 (15.9)	32.8 (40.5)
8. Watershed Development	77.8	77.9	59.1	8.3 (10.6)	28.0 (36.0)
9. Roads and Bridges †	165.1	175.6	89.2	72.7 (44.0)	83.8 (47.7)
10. Buildings †	61.9	62.4	28.4	21.1 (34.0)	43.3 (69.4)
<b>Total :</b>	<b>1274.8</b>	<b>1344.0</b>	<b>755.5</b>	<b>454.9 (35.6)</b>	<b>621.4 (46.2)</b>

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to annual target

† Includes wage employment of non-plan expenditure

TABLE - 8.5

## Assistance to Artisans 1990-91 to 1992-93

Programmes/ schemes	Unit	Achievements			
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Target	1992-93 * Achievement
1.Karnataka State Handi crafts Development Corporation					
a)Assistance to Artisans (fresh)	Nos.	140	489	510	456 @ (89.4)
2.Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation					
a)Assistance to Cotton Handlooms	Nos.	906	1028	4425	664 (15.0)
b)Asst.to Silk Handlooms	Nos.	213	133	1200	230 (19.1)
3.Karnataka Leather Industries Corporation					
a)Assistance to Artisans	Nos.	1705	1379	N.A	1662
b)Supply of Wayside Cabins	Nos.	289	299	148	110 (74.3)
c)Value of Wayside Cabins	Rs.lakhs	8.90	9.70	5.04	3.64 (72.2)
4.Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board.					
a)Units Assisted	Nos.	3364	3604	3500	439 (12.5)
b)Benefici- aries	Nos.	8191	8155	11203	7676 (68.5)

Source: Respective implementing Corporations/Boards.

Note: 1. \* Upto Oct 1992.

2. @ Figures upto December 1992.

3. Figures in Bracket indicate Percentage to annual target.



## Self Employment Programme

A few programmes are under implementation to tackle the problem of poverty through provision of productive assets and short-term wage employment to supplement their incomes. The two types of programmes are: (1) Self-employment Programme; and (2) Programme to provide short-term wage employment. These programmes are Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Rural Areas. To a smaller extent, similar programmes have been initiated and carried out in urban areas. Some of these programmes offer lower rates of interest, provides subsidies and allow longer time for repayment of loans to encourage the unemployed persons to take to Self-employment. In Industrial estates, Industrial Sheds are constructed and distributed to the entrepreneurs. Loans to economically weaker sections are sanctioned. Under National Equity Fund Scheme, assistance is given to Smallscale Units. The details of progress are given in Table 8.6.

TABLE - 8.6

Beneficiaries under self-employment scheme 90-91 to 92-93

Programmes/ Schemes	Unit	1990-91 Achievements	1991-92 Target	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Achievements (Upto Oct 92)
A. Integrated Rural Development Programme					
(Both old & new) No.000		125	109	86	38 (43.5)
B. Development of Women & Children in Rural Area Programme					
(DWCRA) No. of groups		528	486	330	136 (41.2)
	No. of Activites	195	246	N.A.	268
C. Karnataka State Finance Corporation					
a) Assistance to Technicians	Nos.	161	111	134	24 (17.9)
	Rs. lakhs	413	391	393	106 (25.9)
b) Composite	No.	2736	3748	2860	2454 (85.8)
	Rs. lakhs	531	686	651	412 (63.4)
c) Soft Loan Schemes	No.	214	199	N.A.	102
	Rs. lakhs	186	187	454	122 (26.7)

TABLE 8.6 (Contd)

Programmes/ Schemes	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
		Achievements	Target	Achievements	(Upto Oct92)
d) SC/ST Welfare	No.	636	1073	1286	1051
	Rs.lakhs	400	629	808	476
					(81.7)
e) Backward Community	No.	1112	1104	1064	827
	Rs.lakhs	1434	1860	1519	783
					(58.8)
f) Assistance to unemployed graduates	No.	39	15	42	2
	Rs.lakhs	34	18	43	3
					(4.7)
g) Disabled Schemes	No.	114	81	121	46
	Rs.lakhs	31	28	42	14
					(38.0)
h) Mahila Udyama Scheme	No.	127	175	194	92
	Rs.lakhs	453	603	637	67
					(47.4)
					(41.9)
D. Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation					
a) Loan	Old No.	61	49	-	11
	Rs.lakhs	4659	3463	-	834
	New No.	26	34	N.A.	15
	Rs.lakhs	2001	3423	6000	1479
					(24.7)
b) Equity	Old No.	5	5	-	NIL
	Rs.lakhs	480	286	-	NIL
	New No.	1	5	N.A.	9
	Rs.lakhs	50	259	1000	272
					(27.2)
E) Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board					
a) Enterprenurs benefitted	No.	454	500	495	330
					(66.7)
b) Extent of Land allotted	Acres	379	536	430	288
					(67.0)
F) Scheme for Self Employment for Educated Youth(DIC)					
a) Industry	No. )	1628	1440	5000	NIL
	Rs.lakhs )	480	412	93	NIL
b) Service	No. )	1609	1452	-	NIL
	Rs.lakhs )	333	325	-	NIL
c) Business	No. )	2178	1879	-	NIL
	Rs.lakhs )	306	309	-	NIL



TABLE 8.6 (Concl'd)

Programmes/ Schemes	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Achievements (Upto Oct92)
G.National Equity Fund Schme (Sponsored by IDBI)						
a)Units assisted	No.	86	135	162	105*	(64.8)
b)Amount	Rs.lakhs	26	43	52	42*	(80.8)
c)Employment provided	No.	233	454	N.A.	1117	
H.Udyoga Chaitanya Scheme (Sponsored by Canara Bank)						
a)Sanctioned	No.	4144	4194	N.A.	145	
	Rs.lakhs	64	633	N.A.	N.A.	
b)Disbursed	No.	4144	4194	-	145	
	Rs.lakhs	64	633	-	N.A.	
I.Viswa Programme**						
a)Small and Tiny Units setup (additional)	No.	Not started	664	7500	4739	(63.2)
b)Persons Provided with continuous productive employment	000 No.	-do-	14	144	29	(19.8)
c)Total Value of Products						
i)Produced	Rs.lakhs	-do-	332	2500	1338	(53.5)
ii)Procured	-do-	-do-	143	1000	636	(42.5)
iii)Sold	-do-	-do-	281	2000	1203	(60.2)
d)Units Rejuvenated/ Modernised	No.	-do-	9	102	81	(79.4)
e)Persons whose employment are sustained due to Rejuvenati- on/Modernisation	No.	-do-	63	1230	997	(81.1)
f)Total amount spent out of state budget	Rs.lakhs	- do-	354	7500	1107	(14.8)
g)Finance provided from the Institutional Resource	Rs.lakhs	-do-	195	2000	410	(22.0)

Note: \*Figures upto September 92, \*\*Figures upto Dec. 92  
Source: Respective Department/Corporations/Banks.

## Training for Self-Employment

Organisations like CEDOK, Small Scale Industrial Services Institute, State Bank of India conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programmes to help persons to start their own industrial units. The details of progress achieved are given in Table 8.7.

On the whole, there was a moderate growth in employment generation in the State during the year 1992-93. With the need to cut expenditure to bring down the deficits and the likely impact of full implementation of Exit Policy in 1993-94, pressures which would lead to further shrinking of employment generation are likely to emerge. To counter these pressures and to prevent further decline in employment generation sustained efforts are required.

TABLE - 8.7

### Training for Self-Employment

Programmes/ Schemes	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-93
		Achievements	Target	Achievements	(Upto Oct 92)
1. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)	No. of Beneficiaries in 000'	9	13	14	2 (16.8)
2. SC/ST Welfare					
a) Assistance to Law graduates	No.	33	24	113	13 (11.5)
b) Training Centres for Self-Employment	No.	314	400	582	38 (6.5)
3. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (sponsored by CEDOK)					
a) Persons Trained	No.	397	489	1325	172 (13.0)



TABLE 8.7 (Concl'd)  
Training for Self-Employment

Programmes/ Schemes	Unit	1990-91 achievement	1991-92	1992-93 target	1993-94 achievement (Upto Dec 1992)
b) Programmes conducted	No.	13	19	N.A.	
4. Training for Women Under Stree Shakti Package (Sponsored by SBI)					
a) Persons Trained	No.	29	NIL	50	NIL
b) Programmes conducted	No.	1	NIL	2	NIL
5. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (Sponsored by SISI)					
a) Persons Trained	No.	997	697	850	217* (25.5)
b) Programmes conducted	No.	51	46	53	17* (32.1)
6. Viswa Programme					
Persons Trained	No. 000'	not Started	8	44	19 (43.5)

Note: 1. \*Figures upto December 1992

2. Figures in Bracket indicate percentage to annual target

Source: Respective implementing Departments/Banks.





S O C I A L   I N F R A S T R U C T U R E





## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

Improvement of living standards of the people is the ultimate objective of development effort. It is defined in terms of improvement in the physical quality of life which depends not only on agricultural and industrial development and the supporting infrastructure, but also on the basic facilities provided to the people, such as health care, educational opportunities, minimum nutrition, environmental sanitation, water supply, shelter, transport and communication facilities, etc. Further public investments on social overheads/services facilitates realisation of a greater degree of redistributive justice in the society. In a developing economy like ours, State's participation in promoting development in Social Infrastructure is an essential, as providing basic minimum needs of life.

## 1. EDUCATION

Education sector has been given importance and the funds are being provided for education both under Plan and Non-Plan. But due to pressures imposed by expansion of population, the problem has not been tackled fully. This is to be tackled considering the qualitative, quantitative and regional dimensions of the problem.

## (a) Primary Education

Elementary Education is a crucial component under General Education. This is accorded the highest priority in the New Education Policy, 1986. It is also a component under the Minimum Needs Programme. Universal enrolment, retention and achievement continues to be our objective in VIII Five Year Plan.

There are 40,768 Primary Schools in the State. Of this, 23,806 are lower Primary Schools and 16,962 are higher Primary Schools. Enrolment in classes I-VII is 80.57 lakhs, of which 55.41 lakhs are studying in classes I-IV and 25.16 lakhs in V-VII. Expenditure and physical progress under primary education are presented in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

TABLE 9.1

## Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Primary Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
1989-90	1893.43	35041.49
1990-91	3335.77	37422.57
1991-92 (Revised Estimate)	6482.71	41272.13
1992-93 (Budget Estimate)	14743.40	47847.34

Source: Department of Education

TABLE 9.2

## Physical Progress achieved under Primary Education

Item/Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
I. Enrolment (in lakhs)				
a) Standards I to IV	47.21	48.32	47.95	55.41
i) Boys	25.37	25.73	25.75	27.89
ii) Girls	21.84	22.59	22.20	27.52
b) Standards V to VII	20.44	21.19	21.74	25.16
i) Boys	11.81	12.17	12.40	12.62
ii) Girls	8.63	9.02	9.34	12.54
II. Number of Teachers	132311	135724	140530	140530
III. Facilities (No. of Schools)	39857	40207	40768	40768

Source: Department of Education



There are still large number who should have been in schools but are working in farms, looking after cattle, etc. The incidence of drop-out is also high. The drop-out rate in I-VII Standards is as high as 58 per cent. This is to be reduced.

Emphasis is being laid on making schools attractive for children and less of a burden to the parents. Text books are being revised to suit present day needs. Under the Vidya Vikas scheme, free text books and one set of uniform are being given to SC/ST students studying in Classes I-VII in Government Schools. Students in classes I to IV belonging to Green card holder families and Urban slums and studying in Government schools are also given this facility. During 1992-93, 20.55 lakh students are being given free uniforms.

A cash incentive scheme called 'Akshaya' introduced during 1991-92, to encourage parents to send their children to schools is being continued during 1992-93. Under the scheme, students studying in Government schools in Classes I to IV whose parents income is less than Rs.6400 p.a. will get Re.1 per teaching day, provided they have a minimum of 80 per cent attendance during the month. 39.79 lakh children will be benefiting during 1992-93.

#### Operation Black Board Scheme

The programme of Operation Black Board is being implemented in Karnataka since 1987-88. The details of the Scheme sanctioned is as follows:

Phase	Year	No. of Blocks covered post	No. of Teach- er's posts sanc- tioned	No. of Class Rooms sanc- tioned	No. of schools selected for supply of teaching/ learning materials
I	1987-88	19	1611	2260	2473
II	1988-89	58	5003	6094	7598
III	1989-90	38	2712	3438	4009
IV	1991-92	75	4597	6761	7918
Total		190	13923	18553	21998



Cost of equipments supplied to 21,998 Lower Primary Schools is met by the Government of India fully. Salary of 9326 Primary School teachers appointed under Phases I, II and III is being met by the Government of Karnataka. Salary of 4597 teachers posts sanctioned under Phase IV is met by the Central Government.

Side by side, emphasis is also laid on quality improvement through Programmes with Central assistance like improvement of teaching science in Schools, Educational Technology Project and Environmental education. Efforts are made to provide infrastructural facilities like construction of classrooms, supply of equipments, etc., to needy schools.

Emphasis is now shifted from mere enrolment to enrolment and retention of students in schools. During 1992-93, eight District Institutes of Education and Training and three Colleges of Teacher's Education are being established with Central assistance to provide in-service training. A Project on minimum levels of learning is formulated with UNICEF assistance to improve quality of achievement of children in Standards I to IV.

#### b) Secondary Education

As our efforts to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education progresses, demand for providing Secondary Education facilities increases. During 1992-93, 700 private managements have been permitted to start High Schools on 'no grants for ever' basis.

There are 4417 high schools in which 10.52 lakh students are studying and 36,436 teachers are working. In addition, there are 890 composite Junior Colleges in which 5.61 lakh students are studying. During 1992-93, six private High Schools were permitted to be upgraded to Composite Junior Colleges.

The programmes of construction of Primary and Secondary School buildings sanctioned under Hyderabad Karnataka Development Programme are being continued during 1992-93.



### c) Adult Education

One of the thrust areas in VIII Five Year Plan is the eradication of adult illiteracy and providing continuing education to neo-literates. Accordingly, detailed plan of action has been chalked out in Karnataka with the task of covering nearly 60 lakh adult illiterates in the age group of 15-35 years. The task is a formidable one, the following schemes have been taken up in Karnataka.

#### (1) Jana Shikshana Nilaya

This is a cent per cent Centrally Sponsored District Sector scheme started during 1988-89 at the instance of the National Literacy Mission. Jana Shikshana Nilayas are established in order to sustain the interest in reading among neo-literates and to prevent them from relapsing into illiteracy. Each Jana Shikshana Nilaya comprises of a library, reading room with newspapers, magazines, sports, recreational and cultural materials, Audio cassette player-cum-recorder, etc. During 1988-89, 942 Jana Shikshana Nilayas were established in the State. The Government of India sanctioned 233 Jana Shikshana Nilayas during 1990-91 and these have already been established. Each Jana Shikshana Nilaya has a budgetary allocation of Rs.14000/- out of which Rs.7000/- is recurring and Rs.7000/- non-recurring in the first year and Rs.7000/- recurring in the subsequent years. The total budgetary allocation is Rs.82.25 lakhs during 1992-93.

#### (2) Jana Shikshana Nilaya Under Akshara Deepa Programme

This is another cent per cent State sponsored District Sector scheme. Under this programme, for nine Akshara Deepa Projects, 225 Jana Shikshana Nilayas at the rate of 25 Jana Shikshana Nilayas for each Akshara Deepa Project were established during the year 1990-91. Establishing an additional 108 Jana Shikshana Nilayas at the rate of 12 Jana Shikshana Nilayas per project is the programme during 1992-93. The total budgetary allocation for this programme is Rs.30.87 lakhs.

#### (3) Total Literacy Campaign

With the objective of taking up the message of literacy to the door steps of common man, Total Literacy Campaign was launched in the State during 1989-90. This



campaign was initially attempted in 20 taluks in the State at the rate of one taluka per district by mobilising volunteers from various voluntary agencies, social action groups, youth associations, etc. Under this programme, 2.32 lakh illiterate persons were enrolled and out of them, 1.94 lakh persons were made literates.

Based on the above experience and the experience of Total Literacy Campaign launched at Ernakulam in Kerala State, total literacy campaign was launched in the two districts, viz., Dakshina Kannada and Bijapur during 1990-91.

Subsequently, this Campaign was taken up in Mandya, Raichur, Tumkur, Shimoga and Bidar districts during the year 1991-92.

The Project cost is as follows:

Mandya	Rs. 256.00 lakhs
Tumkur	Rs. 305.51 lakhs
Shimoga	Rs. 213.00 lakhs
Bidar	Rs. 200.00 lakhs

Mandya and Shimoga districts have stepped into the post-literacy and continuing education phase. In Raichur, Tumkur and Bidar districts, teaching/learning sessions are in progress.

In addition to the above, the remaining districts in the State will be brought under the Total Literacy Campaign in a phased manner. Already, the project reports of I Phase of Mysore and Dharwad districts have been approved by the Government of India at a total cost of Rs.163.00 and Rs.244.00 lakhs respectively. About 2.5 lakh and 3.5 lakh illiterate persons are proposed to be covered in the initial phase in Mysore and Dharwad districts respectively.

With all these efforts, it is expected that the objectives of National Literacy Mission will be achieved in State during the VIII Plan period, with the active cooperation and participation of Zilla Parishads, Mandal Panchayats, Voluntary Agencies and other developmental Departments.



TABLE 9.3  
Adult Education - Karnataka State

Item/Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Centres	15183	9000	7200	-
2. No. enrolled	608534	270000	216000	-
3. No. enrolled under Mass Campaign	232230	989799	1391000	1213000
4. Expenditure(Rs.lakhs)				
- Plan	529.02	455.93	476.39	462.25
- Non-Plan	39.59	39.13	46.32	46.13

Source: Directorate of Mass Education

d) Vocational Education:

Karnataka was the first State to implement the scheme in 1977 in accordance with the National recommendations. It is the pioneer State in speedy and effective implementation of Vocational Education at +2 stage.

The Scheme which was initially introduced as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was subsequently transferred to the State. Initially, 52 courses were introduced in 13 institutions in three districts, with enrolment of 1275 students. Now, 850 courses are being offered in 474 institutions having enrolment of 25000 students. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by the Karnataka University Vice-Chancellor Dr. Rame Gowda, 50 courses have been introduced; introduction of courses have been extended to 59 Engineering and Polytechnics. Grants have been released for purchase of equipments and construction of work-sheds. Government of India have released Rs.314.736 lakhs for providing equipments and payment of salaries.

Benefits of Vocational Education depend upon the prompt absorption of candidates qualified in Vocational courses. In this regard, Government have issued

instructions in 1979 to all heads of departments to examine and to send proposals to administrative Departments to absorb students who have completed vocational training. Accordingly, 12 Departments have amended the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of their Departments. The Government of India have started one year practical training programme for those who have completed two year course in 23 selected trades.

The Government of India have instructed the Department of Industries and Commerce to consider the sanction loans on priority basis to the passed out candidates, to start their own ventures to facilitate self-employment. Financial assistance is also available from various Nationalised and Co-operative banking organisations.

Various training programmes have been arranged. Action has been taken for revision of curriculum, preparation of text books and instructional materials in respect of 16 courses. Short term lectures and teachers' training programmes have been conducted; Orientation Training Programmes for Principals and resource persons was also conducted.

Government of India have brought the Vocational courses under Apprenticeship Act. Accordingly, 2000 candidates have been placed under Apprenticeship Training in different industrial organisations and arrangements are being made to place all passed out candidates under Apprenticeship Training in consultation with the Apprentice Board.

Vocational Survey was conducted in all the 20 districts of the State to assess the employment potential in the districts.

For strengthening the administration, there is a proposal for appointing District Level Vocational Educational Officers from next academic year, in all the districts.

The target achieved in diverting students at +2 level from general education to Vocational Education, at present in the State is 10%. To achieve the National target of 25% by the end of the Eighth Plan, it is necessary to introduce 300 courses every year in addition to the existing courses. For effective implementation of the scheme, it is proposed to



strengthen the management structure both at State and District levels.

Table 9.4 presents physical and financial progress during the recent past.

TABLE 9.4

Selected Indicators of Vocational Education in Karnataka

Item/Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Institutions	260	283	328	474
2. No. enrolled	13500	14500	16000	25000
3. Expenditure(Rs.lakhs)				
- Plan (State)	8.85	11.58	-	-
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes	122.29	172.73	267.00	500.00
- Non-Plan	104.83	168.17	152.16	177.85

Source: Department of Vocational Education

## 2. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

The Department of Health and Family Welfare has the responsibility of providing comprehensive health care facilities through various programmes, schemes and various types of health institutions. The main objectives of the Department are as follows:

- To effect improvement in medical care and to provide medical relief.
- To undertake national health programmes for control and eradication of communicable diseases and other major diseases.
- To promote education in health protection and health development.
- To take suitable measures to prevent food adulteration.
- To provide services like maternity and child health, family welfare, immunisation, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and control of blindness.
- To promote health education and training in various medical disciplines.

Primary health care is one of the items under the restructured Twenty Point Programme i.e. Karnataka Development Programme. The State is following the national pattern of three tier health infrastructure in rendering primary health care by establishing Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and Community Health Centres. The policy of the Government is to establish one Primary Health Centre for every 30000 population in plain areas and for every 20000 population in hilly and tribal areas, one Sub-Centre with a female health worker for every 5000 population in plain areas and for every 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas and one Community Health Centre for one lakh population or one out of four Primary Health Centres to be made to function as referral/specialised institution for the rural population.

The earlier scheme of establishing Primary



Health Units has been discontinued and the existing Primary Health Units will be upgraded into Primary Health Centres in a phased manner.

At present, there are 176 hospitals, 195 Community Health Centres, 1312 Primary Health Centres, 618 Primary Health Units and 7793 Sub-Centres functioning in our State.

Government sanctions have been obtained for the following during 1992-93.

Establishment of 40 Primary Health Centres, seven maternity annexes at Primary Health Centres, Dharadahalli, Basavapatna, Kaiwara, Manchenahalli, Huliyyuru and Primary Health Units, Uttameswara and Torana; Psychiatric clinics at Karwar and Chitradurga District hospitals; four Filaria night clinics at Ullai, Ilkal, Chincholi and Deodurga; AIDS cell at the Directorate; National Leprosy Control Centres at Honnali, Shimoga, District; three additional TB Centres at Koppa, Sira and Hospet; and three Community Health Centres;

Enhancement of bed strength of Nelamangala, Krishnarajapuram, Hiriyur and Holenarasipura General hospitals;

Starting of X-ray technician training course at Hassan, Karwar, Bidar, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Bijapur Training Centres;

Creation of 177 posts to ten 30/50 beds Community Health Centres, sanctioned during 1990-91, 1144 posts to 140 new Primary Health Centres and 222 upgraded Primary Health Centres sanctioned during 1989-90 and 1990-91 and 75 posts to various health institutions;

Improvements of facilities to the epidemic disease hospital, Bangalore; KNTB Hospital, Kolar and District Hospital, Chitradurga; and

Extension of Sushrusa Programme (providing free medical check-up to the rural people) and Nethra Yojana scheme (providing free spectacles and Grant in aid for free eye camps organised by the Deputy Commissioners).

Tables 9.5 to 9.7 indicate physical and financial progress and level of impact indicators of health improvement. Appendix 9.5 presents the trends in selected indicators.

TABLE-9.5

SELECTED INDICATORS OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND IMPACT

S1. Physical Indicator	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 Anticipated
1. Primary Health Centres (in Cum. Nos.)	1148	1198	1262	1312
2. Sub-Centres ( Cum. Nos.)	7793	7793	7793	7793
3. Crude Birth Rate	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.8
4. Crude Death Rate	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1
5. Infant Mortality Rate	71	80	71	71
6. Life Expectancy	-	F. 63.31 M. 62.15	-	-
7. Eligible couples estimated.(lakhs)	73.74	71.71	72.94	72.94
8. Couples protected (lakhs)	32.82	34.11	35.83	35.83
9. Proportion of couples protected	44.5	47.6	49.1	49.1

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare



TABLE-9.6

SELECTED INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND QUALITY OF PHYSICAL LIFE  
KARNATAKA AND INDIA

INDICATOR	Karnataka	India
1. BIRTH RATE:		
Rural	28.8	31.5
Urban	24.8	24.4
Combined	27.8	29.9
2. DEATH RATE:		
Rural	8.8	10.4
Urban	6.1	6.7
Combined	8.1	9.6
3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE:		
Rural	81	86
Urban	39	51
Combined	71	80
4. EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH:		
Combined		
Male	64.15	60.6
Female	65.30	61.7
5. DEPENDENCY RATIO:		
(No. of persons in the age group of 0-14 and 60 above per 1000 persons in age group 15-59)	858	854

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare

TABLE - 9.7  
PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE - HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE  
Rupees in Lakhs

Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
1989-90	8754.78	12816.62
1990-91	8071.04	14621.51
1991-92	10170.44	18575.36
1992-93 (Anticipated)	12791.79	22027.25

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare

### 3. Environment

#### I. Housing

Housing has been primarily selfhelp activity for majority of house holders. Increasing population, pressure on land and infrastructure and associated high cost have made proper housing inaccessible to the poorer segments of the population necessitating state intervention initially as a welfare activity and now recognised as a social and economic imperative. Keeping this in view the policies and programmes have been framed to fulfill the housing requirements of majority of vulnerable sections as well as to create an enabling environment to accomplish the goal and " Shelter for all " on a self sustaining basis.

#### Housing scene

As per 1981 Census, there were about 63 lakh dwelling units in Karnataka out of which 45 lakh in rural areas and the remaining 18 lakhs in urban areas. The housing shortage in Karnataka is estimated to be about 12 lakh units out of which 7.5 lakh in rural areas and 4.5 lakhs in urban areas. By 1992, the housing shortage is expected to go about 20 to 21 lakh units including the houses which were in need of upgradation.

#### Investment in housing

The share of plan expenditure on housing to the total state plan expenditure has not increased considerably from the past 10 years. The table 9.8 gives yearwise expenditure on housing and its percentage to state plan outlay. In addition to this investment financial support from various financial institutions have also been obtained. There has been a marked improvement in the flow of credit from the financial institutions and banks to the housing sector.

#### Rural Housing

The scheme of allotment of housesites and construction assistance to rural landless workers and artisans including SCs and STs was initiated as a Central Sector Scheme which later transferred to states in 1974. This scheme is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. Upto the end of 1992, an about 20.18 lakh beneficiaries got housesites and 8.38 lakh beneficiaries received



construction assistance. The table 9.8 gives the progress achieved under rural housing programme.

**Table - 9.8**  
Plan expenditure on housing  
Rs. crores

Year	Allocation	% to total state Plan outlay
1979-80	19.93	6.08
1980-81	12.55	3.22
1981-82	16.67	3.64
1982-83	22.98	4.37
1983-84	25.30	4.00
1984-85	33.37	4.72
1985-86	35.99	5.19
1986-87	30.42	3.87
1987-88	26.97	3.47
1988-89	26.76	3.02
1989-90	22.65	2.19
1990-91	32.36	2.48
1991-92 (RE)	76.17	4.75
1992-93 (BE)	106.90	4.95

**Table 9.9**  
Yearwise performance under rural housing

Year	House sites distributed	const. assistance (houses constructed)
As on March 1980	8,72,774	2,71,173
1980-81	43,850	36,400
1981-82	52,147	41,000
1982-83	1,38,134	54,436
1983-84	83,703	45,675
1984-85	79,606	56,080
1985-86	50,183	56,047
1986-87	45,203	50,946
1987-88	46,618	40,842
1988-89	43,371	62,794
1989-90	40,143	48,441
1990-91	42,000	22,719
1991-92	4,00,054	45,447
1992-93 (upto Dec 92)	80,214	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,18,000</b>	<b>8,38,000</b>

## 1992-93 Performance

From the year 1992-93, a massive programme of distributing house sites and providing construction assistance was launched by name ASHRAYA SCHEME. The salient features of this scheme are as follows:

- a) to provide shelter to the economically weaker sections of the society as quickly as possible
- b) to eliminate the houselessness by the turn of the century by adopting a new housing strategy for the targetted group
- c) to enable the local bodies/corporations to serve the public and contribute and implement the project in a more effective and efficient manner by providing adequate technical and financial support
- d) to rehabilitate the slum dwellers in Bangalore city in a phased manner to promote the usage of locally manufactured building materials with the pre-fabricated technology on a long term basis.

The main target group eligible under Ashraya scheme are:

- a) the people whose annual income falls below Rs 8400 per annum in rural and urban areas in the state except Bangalore city.
- b) the slum dwellers of the Bangalore city whose income is between Rs 8401 to Rs 18000 per annum.

The unit cost of the house under Ashraya scheme are as follows:

	Unit cost Rs	loan Rs	subsidy Rs
Rural	15,000	10,000	5,000
Urban	16,000	14,000	2,000
Bangalore	33,000	28,000	5,000

(50% of the cost of the sites in urban areas have to be contributed by the beneficiaries)

The progress achieved under the scheme of distribution of house sites and construction of houses upto the end of October 1992 are as follows:



## Progress Achieved under Housing

in lakh number

Name of the scheme	Progress upto October '92	of which
1. House sites distributed	20.18	5.18
2. House construction under		
a) Peoples housing scheme	6.03	1.20
b) Tribal Sub Plan	0.11	
c) Bank assisted PHS	0.44	0.08
d) ELCHS	1.78	0.35
e) Ashraya Scheme	0.02	
TOTAL 2	8.38	1.63

The target fixed under Ashraya scheme during 1992-93 was to construct 30000 EWS houses in the urban areas of Karnataka outside Bangalore city, 30000 EWS houses in Bangalore city and 1,75,000 EWS houses in rural areas. These targets were revised and the present target is to construct 1,06,000 EWS houses in the state at the rate of 500 per assembly segment. Out of this 40000 houses will be constructed by the Karnataka Housing Board and the remaining 60000 by Deputy Commissioners.

During the year 1992-93, since Housing and Urban Development Corporation could not make available the required loan assistance to the KHB and due to non availability of pre-fabricated material and block making machines, the target earlier envisaged could not be achieved. Now with the reduction of the target, it is likely to achieve the revised targets.

### Urban Housing

Housing schemes under urban areas were as under:

- a) housing schemes for different income groups operated by Karnataka Housing Board:
- b) site distribution in Bangalore city by Bangalore Development Authority and by Urban Development Authorities in other urban areas
- c) construction of EWS houses for slum dwellers by the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
- d) housing and shelter upgradation scheme for urban poor as a part of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)
- e) construction of quarters for Government employees in Bangalore and other places.

During 1992-93, the Karnataka Housing Board has programmed to tackle 19550 houses of various categories which include 14750 ongoing and 4800 fresh houses. Out of this it is proposed to complete 8630 houses. The development authorities in other urban areas excluding BDA have a target of distributing about 45000 sites during the year 1992-93.

## (6) Social Security

The process of development brings to the fore problems of desertion and family disintegration due to changes in values and institutions which provide a safety net to the physically and socially handicapped in the community. Several programmes are being implemented for the welfare of destitutes, the handicapped, the elderly people in need of welfare services. For the welfare of the handicapped, the important scheme is the grant of financial assistance to the handicapped at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. About 2.50 lakh handicapped are covered under this scheme. The scheme of "Old Age Pension" to cover elderly persons aged 65 and above without any means of support is being implemented. A pension of Rs 75 is being given to 4.85 lakh elderly persons covering 34 percent of the population in the age group of 65 and above. A programme of providing financial assistance to destitute widows is being implemented and a pension of Rs 50 per month is being provided to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs 1500 per annum. About 4.44 lakh such widows are covered under this scheme.

A scheme of providing fares and dharmas at subsidised rates to the green card holders whose annual income is less than Rs.3500 per year is being implemented. Under this programme, about 19.4 lakhs beneficiaries are covered.

The expenditure incurred and the beneficiaries covered under the above programmes are presented in table 9.10 and 9.11.



Table - 9.10  
Expenditure on Social Security Scheme  
(Rs crores)

Year	Old Age pension	FA to physi- cally handi- capped	Pension to destitute widows
1983-84	14.37	2.52	-
1984-85	27.09	8.53	2.77
1985-86	30.58	10.26	15.90
1986-87	30.65	11.47	19.70
1987-88	40.00	13.21	22.52
1988-89	30.57	12.25	22.95
1989-90	28.37	14.60	24.74
1990-91	28.42	14.25	23.66
1991-92	36.17	14.90	23.00
1992-93	-	-	-
(upto Sept 92)	18.71	5.64	12.46

TABLE 9.11  
Benefits under social security schemes  
(No.lakhs)

Year	Old age pension	FA to physi- cally handi- capped	Pension to destitutes widows	Saree & Dhoti scheme Male Female
1982-83	3.82	0.95	-	-
1983-84	3.75	1.17	-	-
1984-85	4.52	1.42	1.53	-
1985-86	5.32	1.88	3.18	23.85 24.38
1986-87	5.43	2.04	3.66	28.16 29.06
1987-88	5.67	2.22	4.00	26.29 26.54
1988-89	5.54	2.34	4.11	27.49 27.88
1989-90	5.26	2.34	4.20	20.40 20.57
1990-91	5.07	2.42	4.27	18.59 18.17
1991-92	4.95	2.52	4.40	13.73 17.17
1992-93	4.85*	2.54*	4.44*	9.34+ 9.77+

\* upto September 92      + upto December 92.

## II WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

### (a) RURAL WATER SUPPLY

As per 1981 census, there were 52,623 habitations in rural Karnataka, of which 27,028 were Revenue Villages and the rest (25595) were hamlets and other habitations. The population of the state as per 1991 census is 448.06 lakhs of which the rural population was of the order of 309.55 lakhs about 69 percent of the total population of the state. There are three important programmes for supply of safe drinking water to the rural population. They are (1) piped water Supply Schemes (2) Mini Water Supply Schemes and (3) Borewells fitted with handpumps.

The piped water supply schemes are being provided to villages/habitations where the population is more than 1000 in maidan areas and 800 and above in Malnad Areas. There were about 8,397 villages with a population of more than 1000 as per 1981 census and there villages were selected for providing piped water supply. The Mini-Water Supply Schemes between 500 to 999. There were about 7,342 villages best suited for Mini-Water Supply Schemes. The rest of the Habitations and villages will have to be provided with borewells with handpumps at the rate of one for every 150 persons. It is proposed to provide a service level of 40 LPCD during VIII five year plan(1992-97).

During VII Five Year Plan period (1985-90), modified norms were followed for identifying the problematic villages/habitations. In addition to 1980 list, 17132 of the 25,595 hamlets and other habitations were identified as problematic ones. All the villages/habitations except 4 (habitations) have been covered (upto the end of September 1992). The not covered villages/habitations would be covered by march, 1993.

The status position of the coverage of problematic villages/habitations as on 1-9-1992 was as indicated below:

Fully covered	:	25,393
Partially covered	:	11,738
Not covered	:	4
		-----
Total Problematic villages/habitations		37,135
		-----

The assets created under the Rws Schemes since inception to the end of November 1992 were as follows:

		Number
Piped Water Supply Schemes	:	6968
Mini Water Supply Schemes	:	5694
Borewells fitted with hand Pumps	:	124080



The progress achieved under Rural Water Supply Programmes from 1988-89 to 1992-93 is as shown in the Table 9.12

Table 9.12

Particulars	Unit	1988-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93 (upto end of Nov 1992)
Rural Water Supply Programmes:						
1) Piped Water Supply Schemes (FWS)	No.	455	870	740	848	505
2) Borewells with power Pumps (MWS)	No.	727	860	705	711	431
3) Borewells with hand Pumps (B.W)	No.	5297	4009	4285	3258	1280
4) Villages covered (FWS+MWS+BW)	No.	6479	6141	4097	4671	1883
5) Population Covered (FWS+MWS+BW)	000s	1814	1108	927	2088	270

#### b) Rural Sanitation

Karnataka launched construction of low-cost pour flush water seal sanitary latrines in rural areas during 1984-85 under State Sector. This pilot project contemplated construction of 1600 latrines to individual house-holds at a total cost Rs. 16.00 lakhs. But actually 1016 pour flush Water seal latrines with two leaching pits could be constructed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 9.75 lakhs. The beneficiaries were identified amongst the economically weaker sections of the rural population.

To augment the efforts made by the State Government in promoting better sanitary habits amongst the rural folk, the Government of India launched a massive rural sanitation programme in 1986 and introduced Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) with 100 percent Central assistance, and also, made provision for taking up works under RLEGP and NREP. Under CRSP beneficiaries were selected from the people belonging to SC/ST and those below the poverty line. Govt. of India has now extended this benefit to selected Anganwadis also.

The Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited has been designated as the implementing agency in the State except in D.Kannada District, where the zill parishad Engineering Division is implementing the programmes.



During the 7th plan period (1985-90) it was programmed to construct 30,388 sanitary latrines at a cost of 567.13 lakhs. During this period only 368.82 lakhs were released and with this 8945 units could only be completed at an expenditure of Rs. 188.97 lakhs under both the sectors viz., state Sector and Central Sector-RLEGP, NREP, CRSP and balance funds under the RLEGP of years 1987-88 and 1988-89 having been merged with JRY.

During the year 1990-91, it was programmed to construct 5,164 household sanitary latrines at a cost of Rs. 107.34 lakhs under State (MNF) and Central Sectors (CRSP). As against an expected amount of Rs. 53.77 lakhs to construct 2,822 units, only Rs. 15 lakhs was subsequently released to zill parishads during the year 1991-92. Further, the achievement under the programme was only 637 sanitary latrines as against a target of 5164 and the amount spent on this was Rs. 17.68 lakhs during this year.

For the year 1991-92, an amount of Rs. 78.88 lakhs was provided under State Sector (MNF) for the construction of 2,721 units. But actually 662 units could only be constructed at a cost of Rs. 11.51 lakh during the year. Under the central Sector (CRSP) though an amount of Rs. 236.67 lakhs was proposed, no funds were released by Govt. of India. However, 235 units were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 4.13 lakhs out of spillover funds.

During the year 1992-93, it is targetted to construct 4,099 and 12,410 individual sanitary latrines at a cost of Rs. 102.84 and 273.17 lakhs under State and Central Sector programmes respectively. Funds under State Sector are being released on prorata basis (i.e. 1/12th of the allocated funds every month) and no funds have been released by Government of India under Central Sector.

Upto the end of Nov. 1992, 590 and 58 units at an expenditure of Rs. 15.18 and 0.93 lakhs have been constructed under State and Central Sector programmes respectively.

TABLE-9.13  
Progress under Rural Sanitation on  
1990-91 to 1992-93 (construction of Latrines)

	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
a) State Plan	2342	469	2721	662	4099	590
b) Central Plan	2822	168	8167	235	12410	58
Total	5164	637	10888	897	16509	648



## HEALTH EDUCATION

Nearly Eighty percent of the diseases in our country are caused due to contaminated water and bad sanitation. Experience has shown that even though sanitary latrines are provided in a few villages, people are not using the same but still resorting to open defecation, which will be a source for spreading diseases.

With a view to impress upon the rural folk on the importance of health and sanitation, sanitation orientation Training programme was introduced with hundred percent UNICEF assistance in the year 1987 at District, Taluk, and Mandal levels in twelve district viz., Gulbarga, Dharwad, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Bijapur, U. Kannada, Mysore, Mandya, Raichur, Bidar, D. Kannada and Tumkur. In all 12 district level, 90 taluk level and 358 Mandal level training programmes were conducted.

In addition to the above, State level workshop on Rural sanitation was held on 25-11-91. Training Programmes for masons and Taluk Level officials have been conducted in all Taluks of Mysore District. Workshop on Rural Sanitation for BDO's were held from 16th to 21st Nov. 1992.

### NIRMALA GRAMA YOJANA (NGY)

Apart from the above mentioned sanitation programmes, the Government of Karnataka launched a subsidy-oriented programme namely Nirmala Grama Yojana (NGY) under which it was proposed to construct one lakh individual household low cost sanitary latrines in four District namely Mysore, Gulbarga, Kolar and Belgaum during the year 1990-91. The UNICEF also provided an assistance of Rs. 23 lakhs to Mysore and Gulbarga Districts and state Govt. earmarked an amount of Rs. 350 lakhs in the budget for this purpose. The respective Mandals had to provide Rs. 100 lakhs as their share.

A subsidy of Rs. 620 per unit was proposed to be paid to the beneficiaries in terms of cash and kind out of which Rs. 100 was to be contributed by the respective Mandals. The beneficiary has to complete the unit with this assistance and through his own resources.

As against a physical target of 99450 units, 18526 units have been completed up to the end of Oct. 1992, with an outlay of Rs. 116.22 lakhs.

NGY was first introduced in Mysore District by Zill Parishad Mysore with UNICEF assistance during the year 1989-90 with a subsidy of Rs. 500 per unit. Having set a target of 16500 units the Zill parishad could complete about 16000 by Nov.1991 and the programme was closed.

#### c) Urban Water Supply

The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board was set up in 1975. It is responsible for planning, designing and execution of Water Supply and Drainage Schemes in Urban Areas of the State except Bangalore city. The Board was empowered by Government to handle the operation and maintenance of Municipal Water Supply and Drainage Schemes. The KUWSD Board has jurisdiction over 172 Urban Areas of the State, covering a population of nearly 90.90 lakhs, as per 1991 Census. The Board is executing the following Water Supply and Swerage Schemes.

#### Piped Water Supply Schemes.

The works under this scheme are taken up in Urban Area where the population is less than 20,000 (as per 1991 Census) with 100 per cent grant from the Government. Since inception as many as 108 towns have been covered (upto 1990-91) under the piped Water Supply Scheme covering a population of 19.35 lakhs. As many as 7 towns were covered under FWS during 1991-92 while the likely coverages of towns during the current year 1992-93 is of the order of 11.

#### Urban Water Supply Schemes

Urban areas with a population of above 20,000 come under this category. These schemes are financed partly by LIC/HUDCO and Government as loan to the local Authority which would be responsible for its repayment with interest. The remaining amount would be financed by the concerned Local body viz., CC/CMC/TMC itself depending upon the pattern of funding approved by the Government.

Funding pattern for the urban water supply schemes is as indicated below:

	Extent of Funds From		
	LIC/HUDCO	Govt. Loan	Local Body
1) City Corporation	50%	20%	30%
2) City Municipalities	50%	25%	25%
3) Town Municipalities	50%	30%	20%



The LIC would finance to an extent of 2/3 of the estimated cost of the works upto 100 lakhs and on a sliding scale thereafter. Three towns were covered under urban water supply scheme during 1991-92 and the anticipated achievement during 1992-93 is 6.

#### Board Water Supply Schemes

The Board Water Supply Schemes are executed by the KUWSDB as per the directions of the Government after obtaining loans from the Government and LIC. The repayment of loan(with interest)thus raised will have to be done by the Board. Further, the Board will also maintain the works completed under its water supply schemes. The number of towns covered under this category during 1991-92 was one, while the number of towns likely to be covered during 1992-93 is 2.

Other Water Supply Schemes are also taken up by the KUWSDB on its own, out of its own resources outside the state Budget.

#### UnderGround Drainage Schemes

All urban areas irrespective of their population come under this category of schemes and they are financed partly by LIC and HUDCO. The underground drainage schemes were completed in two towns during 1991-92.

The progress achieved under the above Water Supply and Drainage Schemes from 1987-88 to 1992-93 are indicated in the following table.

TABLE-9.14  
Progress under Water Supply and Drainage Schemes  
(KUWSDB) 1987-88 to 1992-93

Sl. No.	Particulars	1987-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93 Upto Nov
<b>I. Piped Water Supply Schemes</b>							
1.	Towns Covered No.	11	2	1	8	7	11
2.	Population Benefited(000s)	246	46	7	141	112	96
3.	Average per capita availability of water(LPCD)	45	45	60	70	70	100
<b>II. Urban Water Supply Schemes</b>							
1.	Towns covered No.	1	-	1	-	3	6
2.	Population Benefited(000s)	47	-	51	-	121	NA
3.	Average per Capita availability of water(LPCD)	60	-	70	-	110	NA
<b>III. Board Water Supply Schemes</b>							
1.	Towns Covered NO.	-	-	-	-	1	2
2.	Population Benefited (000s)	-	-	-	-	134	NA
3.	Average per Capita availability of water (LPCD)	-	-	-	-	110	NA
<b>IV. Underground Drainage Schemes</b>							
1.	Towns covered No.	2	1	-	1	2	NA
2.	Population Benefited (000s)	144	118	-	193	170	NA



d) Slum Improvement:

There are 1370 identified slums in the State. The total slum population is estimated to be 12.50 lakhs. Karnataka slumclearance Board is responsible for the improvement of 1242 slums, Bangalore City Corporation and the Bangalore Development Authority are responsible for improving the other slums.

Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in July 1975, with the following objectives.

- 1) for identification of the slum areas;
- 2) to take up environmental improvement/clearance of Urban slums;
- 3) to construct EWS houses to rehabilitate/resettle the slum dwellers.
- 4) to take up socio-economic Survey of the slum dweller

For improving the living conditions of slum dwellers, the Board implements two programme viz., providing basic amenities such as drinking water, street lights, roads, drains etc., at cost of Rs. 525 per slum dweller and clearing slums and constructing the tenements for resettling the slum dwellers. The cost of each tenement is around Rs. 35,000. HUDCO assistance is also availed in the construction of tenements besides the funds provided by Govt. The houses are allotted on lease-cum-sale basis and the cost is recovered from the beneficiaries in equal instalments in 20 years.

Since inception of the Board, upto end of March 91 the Board has improved 809 slums, covering 9.43 lakh slum population. The details of progress achieved during the years from 1987-88 to 1991-92 under the programme of Environmental Improvement of slums are given in the following Table.

TABLE 9.15  
Environmental Improvement of slum selected indicators of  
progress from 1987-88 to 1991-92

Indicator	1987-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
I. a) Slum identified	82	65	80	50	100
b) Population covered('000s)	41	28	29	50	100
II. Basic amenities provided(no.of works)					
a) Formation roads	66	57	60	60	50
b) Pavement of Cross road	.12	10	18	-	4
c) Construction of drainages.	.82	70	70	60	60
d) Drinking water supply	.45	46	40	21	29
e) Street lights(No)	.33	37	25	21	24
f) Community latrins	. 8	10	7	8	18
g) Community bath-rooms(No)	. -	-	-	3	1
III. Population benefitted during the year('000s)	66	61	66	50	50
IV. EWS houses constructed during the year(No)	803	850	1000	922	1109



#### 4 NUTRITION

Under the Nutrition Programme, there are three components, viz.,

- a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme in ICDS (Women and Children Welfare Department)
- b) Mid-day Meals (Education Department)
- c) Subsidised Foodgrains for the poor (Food Department)

##### a) Supplementary Nutrition Programme in ICDS

Supplementary Nutrition programme is one of the most important components among the package of services offered under the ICDS programme, which was launched in the State in 1975. This was taken up in T.Narsipura taluk of Mysore district. Selected children below 6 years, pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to weaker sections of the society are the beneficiaries under this programme. They are given supplementary nutrition through food worth 75 paise per beneficiary per day for 300 days in a year. Expert opinion claims that there is a deficit of 300-350 calories of energy and 10-12 grams of proteins in a normal Indian child. Likewise, pregnant women, nursing mothers and severely malnourished children need an additional 500 calories of energy and 20-25 grams of proteins. With a view to compensate this deficiency, the Government of India introduced Supplementary Nutrition Programme with State expenditure in the ICDS programme. Double feeding is being given to the pregnant women, nursing mothers and severely malnourished children in the Anganwadis; 27% of the total beneficiaries belong to SC and ST categories and 12% to minority communities. Presently, in the operational 142 ICDS projects, supplementary nutrition feeding is going on. Of this, 92 are CARE projects and 50 are Non-CARE projects, including two Bangalore urban projects.

While the cost relating to Supplementary Nutrition is entirely borne by the State Government, the entire administrative expenditure in respect of 112 Central Projects is met by the Central Government.



## b) Mid-day Meals Programme

Under the Mid-day Meals Programme, school going children in the age group 6-11 years are provided mid-day meals during school days. The programme intends to enhance nutrition status of children and attendance and thereby the performance. Rs.72.00 lakhs is provided under Plan (State and District Sectors together) during 1992-93; under Non-Plan, Rs.105.00 lakhs is provided.

Table 9.14 indicates trends in expenditure over the years 1989-90 to 1992-93 and number of beneficiaries under both the above mentioned programmes. The corresponding trends from 1980-81 are presented in APPENDIX 9.9.

Table 9.16

### Nutrition Programme in Karnataka

Item/Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<b>A. Supplementary Nutrition Programme</b> (Dept. of Women & Children Welfare)				
1. Plan Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	514.89	709.12	661.09	1029.90 (Includes WBN and SCP)
2. Beneficiaries (Thousands)	1124	1281	1673	2013
<b>B. Mid-Day Meals Programme</b> (Department of Education)				
1. Plan Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	17.00	30.36	36.89	72.00
2. Beneficiaries (No. in lakhs)				
- CARE Food Programme	7.00	7.00	4.66	2.34
- ENERGY Food Programme	5.24	5.62	6.79	4.76

Source: Directorate of Women and Children Welfare and Dept. of Public Instruction.

## c) Subsidised Foodgrains for the Poor

The Food and Civil Supplies Department is implementing two schemes, namely, Green Card (Tri-



colour) scheme and scheme for Supplying Foodgrains at Subsidised Rates to the Population in Tribal Areas. The main objective of both these schemes is to ensure supply of essential commodities to the needy and vulnerable sections of the population, at least the minimum quantity that is required.

i) Green Card (Tri-Colour) Scheme

Supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates to the rural poor was taken up in 1985. Families whose annual income was less than Rs.3500 got covered under this scheme. Population which was included initially consisted of rural landless, agriculture labourers and plantation workers. In 1989, the scheme got extended to the poor in semi-urban areas of 45 towns with less than 20,000 population in 17 districts. Income limit was revised upwards from Rs.3500 to Rs.6400 per annum. Subsequently, the scheme has been extended to the inmates of SC/ST hostels and to the declared urban slum dwellers in the State. For all the beneficiaries, 10 kgs. of foodgrains (five kgs rice and five kgs wheat) per family/ per month is being supplied at subsidised rate. At present, 32.36 lakh beneficiaries have been identified in the rural areas. A unique feature of the scheme is that the State Government has taken the responsibility of transporting foodgrains from taluk level to the doors of Fair Price Shops in rural areas. Cost of this is met by the State Government towards which a provision of Rs.65.00 crores is made during the current year.

ii) Scheme for Supplying Foodgrains at Subsidised Rates to the Tribal Population

This is a Government of India scheme under implementation since 1986. It is being implemented in 23 taluks in the districts of Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Mysore. 8,24,095 families are entitled to 10 kgs of rice and 5 kgs of wheat per month at subsidised rates.



## 5. Roads and Transport

### Village Roads

One of the basic requirements for the all-round development of rural economy is the accessibility of villages by all-weather roads and thereby remove their isolation and thus pave the way, for the integrated development of rural areas in the State. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the villages entirely depend on road communication facilities for the transportation of their agricultural products/commercial goods either to a market place or to the railhead. The accessibility of villages means providing all-weather roads upto their periphery. Government is earmarking funds every year under the scheme like "Halli Heddari" under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) to provide all-weather roads to the villages in a phased manner. The funds under JRY are also being utilised for this purpose.

The accessibility of villages according to the population range and village roads by type and the villages connected by KSRTC bus services are shown in Tables 9.15 and 9.16 respectively.

TABLE 9.17  
Accessibility of villages by Road, 1990-91

No. of villages					
Accessibility	Population Range				Total
	0-499	500-900	1000-1499	1500 & above	
1) All-weather roads	3155	3202	2274	3961	12592
2) Fair-Weather Roads	2987	2213	823	752	6775
3) Kutcha and Non-motorable Roads	4965	1919	357	220	7461
4) Not connected by any roads	182	9	7	2	200
Total	11289	7343	3461	4935	27028



TABLE 9.18

Rural Roads by Type and villages connected by  
KSRTC Buses: 1986-87 to 1990-91

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1) Village Roads*					
(in 1000 Kms.)					
(a) Surfaced	37.3	40.0	41.5	42.5	44.1
(b) Unsurfaced	41.0	40.0	39.1	40.2	40.3
Total:	79.3	80.0	80.6	82.7	84.4
2) Villages connected by KSRTC Buses (000's)	N.A	17.1	18.9	N.A	N.A

\* Include village roads incharge of FWD, Irrigation Department, TDBS and Forest Department.





# A P P E N D I X

## Detailed Statistical Statements





# APPENDIX - 2.1

Index Numbers of Area, production and Yield of all Agricultural Commodities, 1970-71 and 1979-80 to 1991-92

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Year	Area	Production	Yield
1970-71	103.4	115.0	94.7
1979-80	104.0	141.0	132.9
1980-81	99.4	131.6	120.7
1981-82	104.4	149.0	131.0
1982-83	102.7	137.2	118.8
1983-84	104.3	148.5	130.0
1984-85	105.1	153.7	130.7
1985-86	100.8	133.1	114.4
1986-87	105.0	155.3	129.9
1987-88	104.1	148.6	121.9
1988-89	105.3	167.2	127.9
1989-90	107.1	175.4	133.5
1990-91	100.8	158.5	118.2
1991-92(P)	105.9	192.3	134.5

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
P: Provisional

Area under Principal Crops in Karnataka, 1970-71 and 1979-80 to 1992-93

(Lakh hectares)

Crop	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92(P)	1992-93(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rice	11.70	11.46	11.14	11.68	11.31	11.98	11.83	10.96	11.66	10.47	12.38	11.83	11.73	12.84	12.14
Ragi	10.65	11.82	10.57	11.48	10.27	11.25	10.81	11.09	11.75	11.16	11.50	11.67	10.55	11.13	10.42
Jowar	22.25	19.32	19.91	21.14	22.53	22.51	23.44	23.18	26.40	24.65	21.06	23.39	21.55	21.08	22.08
Bajra	5.62	6.60	5.64	6.35	5.82	5.89	4.36	4.47	4.85	4.70	4.64	5.14	4.25	4.29	3.74
Maize	0.63	1.45	1.57	1.58	1.56	1.66	1.88	1.67	2.27	2.05	2.55	2.53	2.50	2.83	3.15
Wheat	3.44	3.79	3.22	3.34	3.34	3.19	3.30	2.49	2.71	2.67	2.38	2.48	1.98	1.99	2.16
Minor Millets	5.43	4.40	3.68	3.83	3.20	3.13	2.78	2.55	2.41	2.55	2.17	2.65	1.59	1.29	1.13
Total Cereals	59.72	58.84	55.73	59.40	58.03	59.61	58.40	56.41	62.05	58.25	56.68	59.09	54.15	55.45	54.82
Tur	3.04	3.54	3.36	3.74	3.69	3.88	4.05	4.20	4.45	4.63	4.97	4.82	4.62	5.34	4.56
Total Pulses	14.44	15.45	15.31	15.57	15.98	15.76	16.46	15.84	16.57	17.74	16.26	16.47	16.20	18.32	16.70
Total Foodgrains	74.16	74.29	71.04	74.97	74.01	75.37	74.86	72.25	78.62	75.99	72.94	75.56	70.35	73.77	71.52
Groundnut	10.27	8.52	7.90	8.59	8.49	8.73	10.09	10.12	10.34	10.56	12.81	11.94	12.12	13.70	12.96
Total Oilseeds	13.98	13.10	12.51	13.74	14.73	16.70	19.74	18.79	21.70	27.22	23.05	22.65	25.51	30.25	28.18
Sugarcane	1.04	1.35	1.54	1.75	1.87	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.81	2.03	2.39	2.65	2.72	2.79	3.09
Cotton	11.42	11.18	10.12	10.40	9.32	9.05	8.34	6.74	4.14	4.76	6.54	6.97	5.96	5.96	6.36
Arecanut	0.43	0.53	0.54	0.59	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.64
Coconut	1.33	1.68	1.72	1.76	1.83	1.90	2.00	2.06	2.07	2.13	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.38	2.32
Dry Chillies	1.11	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.49	1.37	1.49	1.43	1.27	1.42	1.52	1.29	1.23	1.34
Tobacco	0.38	0.45	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.51	0.50	0.46	0.44	0.57
Pepper	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cardamum	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Coffee	0.01	1.07	1.13	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.18	NA	NA	NA

Source: 1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics

2. Coffee Board, Bangalore.

P: Provisional A: Anticipated NA: Not Available



# APPENDIX - 2.3

## Production of Principal Crops in Karnataka, 1970-71 and 1979-80 to 1992-93

(Lakh tonnes)

Crop	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92(P)	1992-93(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rice	20.00	23.23	22.58	23.61	21.74	22.90	23.17	20.28	23.14	18.77	25.23	23.73	24.28	27.83	24.87
Ragi	8.92	14.78	10.64	14.12	9.47	14.72	11.99	11.28	14.61	11.47	10.87	13.31	9.76	14.96	15.01
Jowar	15.65	18.03	15.06	17.71	14.97	17.96	17.37	13.56	19.14	15.94	15.46	16.11	12.82	16.18	15.96
Bajra	2.11	2.37	1.92	3.20	2.21	3.14	1.66	2.08	2.50	2.52	2.08	2.81	2.03	2.48	2.12
Maize	2.17	3.70	3.81	4.19	3.57	4.66	4.77	3.98	5.76	5.10	6.77	7.09	6.30	8.54	8.99
Wheat	1.30	2.29	1.74	2.11	1.84	2.06	2.03	1.05	1.36	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.23	1.39	1.31
Minor Millets	2.20	2.04	1.39	1.84	1.38	1.45	0.82	0.77	1.00	1.07	0.95	0.82	0.63	0.62	0.68
Total Cereals	52.35	66.44	57.14	66.78	55.18	66.89	61.81	53.00	67.51	56.12	62.71	65.12	57.05	72.00	68.94
Tur	1.53	2.35	1.25	1.83	1.53	1.79	2.23	1.79	1.99	2.09	1.43	1.82	1.75	2.44	0.65
Total Pulses	5.11	6.22	4.88	6.01	5.11	6.24	6.03	4.89	5.87	6.68	4.61	5.46	5.39	8.10	5.58
Total Foodgrains	57.46	72.66	62.02	72.79	60.29	73.13	67.84	57.89	73.38	62.80	67.32	70.58	62.44	80.10	74.52
Groundnut	7.80	5.97	4.75	6.40	5.44	7.14	9.27	6.79	7.26	9.02	9.79	9.33	8.16	11.49	11.18
Total Oilseeds	8.75	7.67	6.50	8.35	7.82	11.06	13.69	3.81	12.54	14.94	13.70	13.86	13.39	19.05	18.53
Sugarcane	81.06	91.28	121.27	133.81	148.58	129.16	133.53	141.11	143.73	178.75	186.82	210.88	207.50	243.85	272.63
Cotton (P)	5.70	6.40	5.97	7.18	6.94	6.30	7.13	5.08	4.50	5.54	9.19	8.87	6.40	9.56	9.03
Areca nut	0.54	0.76	0.78	0.60	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.94
Coconut (2)	64.11	87.02	88.70	91.25	94.64	98.71	103.29	105.90	106.63	109.69	113.45	116.65	119.93	122.53	119.70
Chillies	0.34	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.37	0.35	0.38
Tobacco	0.18	0.28	0.34	0.31	0.39	0.29	0.31	0.33	0.37	0.34	0.41	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.47
Pepper (3)	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cardamom	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Coffee	0.82	1.07	0.82	1.03	1.00	0.79	1.42	0.84	1.45	0.82	0.82	0.84	NA	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(1) : Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs each in lint form; (2) : Crore Nuts; (3): Lakh Quintals  
P: Provisional A: Anticipated NA: Not Available

APPENDIX - 2.4

Average Yields of Selected Agricultural Crops - India and Karnataka, 1970-71 and 1980-81 to 1990-91  
(Kgs/Hectare)

Crop	1970-71		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rice	1123	1798	1336	2134	1308	2129	1231	2023	1457	2012	1417	2061
Ragi	872	891	958	1059	1134	1294	922	971	1107	1377	1060	1167
Jowar	466	740	660	797	727	882	657	700	725	840	715	780
Wheat	1307	399	1630	569	1691	663	1816	580	1843	579	1870	649
Maize	1279	3494	1159	2556	1162	2792	1145	2411	1352	2960	1456	2670
Bajra	622	375	458	358	470	530	469	399	653	561	569	401
Tur	709	528	689	392	745	515	680	437	801	485	819	579
Groundnut	834	799	736	632	972	784	732	674	940	861	898	967
Cotton (Lint)	106	95	152	106	166	123	163	133	141	125	196	153
Sugarcane †	48	81	58	83	58	80	56	84	56	79	58	82



APPENDIX - 2.4 (contd. & concl.)

Average Yields of Selected Agricultural Crops - India and Karnataka, 1970-71 and 1980-81 to 1990-91  
(Kgs/Hectare)

Crop	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.	India	Kar.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rice	1552	1948	1471	2090	1473	1886	1688	2146	1756	2111	1751	2178
Ragi	1049	1070	1126	1309	1014	1082	1026	994	1175	1200	1070	973
Jowar	633	616	576	763	757	681	708	773	864	725	819	626
Wheat	2046	447	1916	528	1995	494	2241	598	2117	532	2274	651
Maize	1146	2508	1282	2677	1016	2618	1401	2794	1606	2953	1524	2659
Bajra	344	489	401	542	378	566	646	471	608	576	661	504
Tur	767	448	722	472	679	476	756	304	760	397	673	397
Groundnut	719	706	841	740	842	899	1132	804	929	822	778	708
Cotton (Lint)	197	135	169	195	169	208	202	251	279	228	224	192
Sugarcane †	60	84	60	83	60	93	61	82	69	84	65	80

Source: 1. Karnataka: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka

2. India: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

† Tonnes per Hectare

Appendix 2.5  
Fertiliser Consumption & HYV Coverage in Karnataka  
1970-71 & 1979-80 to 1992-93

Year	Area Under HYV (Lakh Hectares)	Fertiliser Consumption (Lakh Tonnes)			
		N	P	K	Total (N+P+K)
1970-71	5.29	0.93	0.37	0.26	1.56
1979-80	25.42	2.04	0.86	0.76	3.66
1980-81	24.00	1.93	0.81	0.70	3.44
1981-82	28.93	2.12	0.92	0.80	3.84
1982-83	27.19	2.21	0.97	0.83	4.01
1983-84	30.63	2.70	1.21	0.96	4.87
1984-85	28.38	3.11	1.69	1.10	5.90
1985-86	27.46	2.96	1.64	0.95	5.55
1986-87	32.60	3.02	1.61	1.03	5.66
1987-88	29.32	2.86	1.62	1.10	5.58
1988-89	31.81	4.38	2.30	1.32	8.00
1989-90	31.64	3.92	2.49	1.38	7.79
1990-91	31.57	4.12	2.56	1.65	8.33
1991-92	33.46	4.47	2.92	1.66	9.05
1992-93 (Anticipated)	34.58	3.80	2.48	1.42	7.70

Source: Department of Agriculture



Appendix 2.6  
Area and Production of Selected Fruit Crops

(Area in Hectares, Production in M.T.)

Crop	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92 (Estimated)		1992-93 (Anticipated)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mango	66732	633286	64665	536720	70149	671607	80803	677712	84843	731929
Banana	38764	969100	41563	1135250	45197	1136554	41342	1212281	44650	1321386
Citrus Varieties	33841	321489	39501	47500	36161	346888	34855	387979	36597	331877
Guava	10575	100462	10379	103680	11120	106163	11864	145450	12575	154177
Sapota	12013	212509	11780	210940	14234	254269	13930	256188	14626	277964
Grapes	5695	113980	7662	183730	6374	129420	6450	141670	6676	152305
Pineapple	3964	138740	3483	115000	3297	113815	3282	112848	3522	121843
Pomegranate	2560	12280	2099	10075	3208	15664	4550	45000	4823	48375
Jack	9756	234144	10618	254832	10317	253734	11050	271984	11602	288660
Papaya	4718	198062	6161	246440	4534	184948	4560	194562	5016	214019
Ber	1448	8680	697	4182	1870	11294	2350	17700	2467	18010
Fig	130	1300	136	1360	145	1450	130	480	140	600
Rose Apple	282	1618	180	1128	350	2005	380	1734	350	2000
Litchi	17	170	19	190	15	150	15	30	15	30
Annona Fruits	2901	29010	2744	27440	3450	31860	3600	31527	3906	33419
Butter Fruits	101	151	107	160	95	150	115	450	125	500
Other Fruits	6005	60050	4943	49430	6500	68450	7480	67100	8115	73139
TOTAL	199927	3279318	206745	2928057	217016	3328421	226676	3484695	240048	3647584

Source : Directorate of Horticulture

Appendix 2.7

Additional Area brought under Forestry

(Hectares)

Year	Plantation of Quick Growing Species (000 ha.)	Economic & Commercial Plantations	Social Forestry	Eucalyptus Plantations	Teak Plantations	Match-wood Plantations	Miscellaneous Plantations	Canal & Avenue Side Plantations (Km.)	Afforestation Trees Planted (Lakh No.)
1970-71	14.33	1495	-	3571	3540	1922	7727	-	450.12
1971-72	11.37	1058	-	3586	3413	2134	6426	-	366.12
1972-73	10.58	1053	-	4634	2991	2450	11633	-	345.23
1973-74	14.08	1406	-	3890	2255	1855	15482	-	525.40
1974-75	5.42	2009	-	5420	2805	2206	12429	-	371.33
1975-76	8.43	2380	-	2448	1855	1445	10806	-	364.33
1976-77	18.41	2181	-	2747	4058	3251	22991	-	656.54
1977-78	20.38	2850	-	4000	3708	3593	23226	-	753.66
1978-79	17.49	1866	-	3000	2753	2628	19371	-	613.08
1979-80	13.35	1786	-	3012	2818	2356	15131	-	205.31
1980-81	14.49	2567	-	4704	1907	4763	17015	-	614.50
1981-82	23.66	1106	-	3879	2366	1949	24761	1359	777.55
1982-83	23.22	2014	-	5460	2627	2293	25235	238	1767.95
1983-84	27.25	1803	3713	2745	1684	1990	29051	1580	2245.00
1984-85	24.73	3609	6151	3594	1181	1511	28334	807	2307.00
1985-86	29.98	1060	7336	5136	1762	1381	31044	1510	2545.98
1986-87	28.68	1476	6019	8156	1329	1185	32262	2258	2371.90
1987-88	40.48	1062	5302	5085	1832	1680	2047	1643	3152.19
1988-89	32.57	840	2255	4949	676	753	1946	2437	3091.00
1989-90	36.39	387	2949	-	255	807	1002	2030	2232.00
1990-91	21.14	3700	2843	85	155	436	1209	1070	1631.00
1991-92	16.02	3932	4108	66	2485	447	20203	1091	1021.12
1992-93	15.00	2884	2470	64	2260	420	20000	860	942.50
(Anticipated)									

Source : Department of Forest



## APPENDIX - 2.8

FISH PRODUCTION  
1970-92

(In Tonnes)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1970-71	127136	60800	187936
1975-76	88427	60000	148427
1980-81	160703	46652	207355
1981-82	145377	47862	192239
1982-83	104055	44476	148531
1983-84	104290	41203	145493
1984-85	168046	39634	207680
1985-86	200666	42118	242784
1986-87	151779	44086	195865
1987-88	129659	46384	176043
1988-89	147307	50159	197466
1989-90	186132	55838	241970
1990-91	185706	52865	238571
1991-92	180843	64343	245186
1992-93 (Anticipated)	175000	70000	245000

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

# APPENDIX - 3.1

## Index of Industrial Production of Karnataka, 1981-82 to 1990-91

Base year 1980-81 = 100

Sector	Weight	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91
1. Mining	1.41	99.06	87.20	89.15	101.44	107.60	119.58	124.92	135.29	136.23	149.03
2. Manufacturing	95.85	150.44	156.21	168.48	174.13	186.49	194.66	204.02	222.76	246.68	262.53
3. Electricity	2.74	112.52	120.83	122.41	131.71	118.89	122.44	118.47	145.00	173.94	188.46
General Index	100.00	148.68	154.20	166.10	171.94	183.52	191.62	200.56	219.40	243.13	258.90
		(3.71)	(7.72)	(3.52)	(6.73)	(4.41)	(4.67)	(9.39)	(10.82)	(6.49)	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the pervious year.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.



## APPENDIX - 3.2 (contd.)

Annual Indices of Industrial Production in Karnataka  
Manufacturing Division : Major Group Level

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the di- vision	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. 20-21	Manufacture of food Products	12.76	150.46	182.35	160.45	156.36	168.62
2. 22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	5.56	124.64	114.05	132.39	157.24	155.29
3. 23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	40.90	116.46	121.96	123.96	137.23	153.03
4. 24	Manufacture of wool, silk & synthetic fibre textiles	0.47	116.28	129.24	148.52	169.81	215.10
5. 26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.36	350.57	388.32	408.96	470.55	512.86
6. 27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.80	390.08	446.30	423.39	420.85	449.62
7. 28	Manufacture of Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.	3.38	179.42	152.68	178.51	178.51	195.21
8. 29	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	0.13	292.16	317.65	370.59	488.24	707.84

## APPENDIX - 3.2 (contd.)

Annual Indices of Industrial Production in Karnataka  
Manufacturing Division : Major Group Level

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the di- vision	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. 20-21	Manufacture of food - Products	12.76	180.77	200.48	231.27	249.95	295.89
2. 22	Manufacture of beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	5.56	156.13	161.08	179.13	227.52	235.19
3. 23	Manufacture of cotton textiles	40.90	145.82	150.67	156.10	162.52	162.44
4. 24	Manufacture of wool, silk & synthetic fibre textiles	0.47	243.91	301.21	404.04	390.56	307.72
5. 26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.36	535.97	556.66	571.39	625.50	737.34
6. 27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.80	473.38	487.89	565.42	731.58	814.28
7. 28	Manufacture of Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries.	3.38	215.00	235.77	251.11	257.71	273.47
8. 29	Manufacture of leather, leather and fur products (except repair)	0.13	717.65	774.51	856.86	1015.69	1043.14



## APPENDIX - 3.2 (contd.)

Annual Indices of Industrial Production in Karnataka  
Manufacturing Division : Major Group Level

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the di- vision	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
9. 30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	1.43	132.77	119.11	121.18	121.09	146.76
10. 31	Manufacture of chemical & chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal	6.89	140.08	139.57	173.32	140.36	139.65
11. 32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	4.55	192.93	172.81	200.54	213.55	199.89
12. 33	Basic metal & alloys Industries	9.98	214.38	184.16	233.29	220.05	226.16
13. 34	Manufacture of metal products & parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	0.56	465.30	570.71	689.16	657.06	816.97
14. 35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	4.30	149.97	183.30	194.51	221.07	217.25
15. 36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances & parts etc.	6.58	173.16	208.71	248.78	261.52	291.26
16. 37	Manufacture of transport equipment & parts	0.35	139.06	97.67	124.31	143.03	198.15
17. 38	Other manufacturing industries	1.00	264.23	285.48	275.93	277.49	262.28
All groups —>		100.00	150.44	156.21 (3.84)	168.48 (7.85)	174.13 (3.35)	186.49 (7.10)

APPENDIX - 3.2 (concl'd.)

Annual Indices of Industrial Production in Karnataka  
Manufacturing Division : Major Group Level

Base: 1980-81 = 100

Industry code	Name of the Industry Group	Weight within the di- vision	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
9. 30	Manufacture of rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	1.43	146.27	139.00	160.20	176.95	205.95
10. 31	Manufacture of chemical & chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal	6.89	151.11	145.92	171.68	200.07	206.90
11. 32	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	4.55	235.95	235.76	241.71	281.97	302.18
12. 33	Basic metal & alloys Industries	9.98	242.69	247.50	273.75	330.44	343.72
13. 34	Manufacture of metal products & parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	0.56	822.00	810.87	810.91	802.62	875.37
14. 35	Manufacture of machinery, machine tools & parts (except electrical machinery)	4.30	249.70	273.67	294.71	333.44	361.69
15. 36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances & parts etc.	6.58	332.70	362.37	409.27	450.71	475.44
16. 37	Manufacture of transport equipment & parts	0.35	225.05	271.47	313.42	329.96	344.24
17. 38	Other manufacturing industries	1.00	278.27	298.93	368.23	392.40	585.19
All groups —>		100.00	194.66 (4.38)	204.02 (4.81)	222.76 (9.19)	246.68 (10.74)	262.53 (6.43)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the pervious year.  
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.



# APPENDIX - 3.3

## Index of Industrial Production in the Manufacturing sector in Karnataka by Use-Based Groups 1981-82 to 1990-91

Industry Group	Weight	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Basic goods	14.91	199.71	171.42	211.03	211.45	213.14	232.12	232.20	256.88	309.44	316.71
2. Capital goods	10.70	183.88	220.44	259.34	272.11	292.18	337.40	367.64	403.83	446.11	471.24
3. Intermediate goods	4.56	167.61	178.55	181.30	188.21	210.70	225.26	230.20	254.91	298.04	329.19
4. Consumer goods	69.83	133.72	141.61	145.11	150.17	162.53	163.38	172.32	186.05	200.51	214.89
a) Consumer durables	2.10	187.54	212.76	195.06	219.45	219.49	227.46	230.21	275.91	282.18	403.03
b) Consumer non-durables	67.73	132.05	139.40	143.56	148.02	160.76	161.39	170.52	183.26	197.98	209.06
5. General Index	100.00	150.47	156.17	168.81	174.09	186.15	195.07	204.79	223.05	247.48	262.71
			(3.79)	(8.09)	(3.13)	(6.93)	(4.79)	(4.98)	(8.92)	(10.95)	(6.15)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous year.  
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

APPENDIX-3.4 (contd.)

Production of selected industries in Karnataka - 1970-71 to 1991-92

Production	Unit	1970 -71	1975 -76	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85
1. Aluminium	Lakh Tonnes	0.37	0.41	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.34	0.36
2. Iron & Steel*								
a) Pig Iron	"	0.77	1.13	0.83	0.87	0.60	0.46	0.57
b) Saleable steel	"	0.69	0.98	0.82	0.70	0.62	0.60	0.70
c) Steel Ingots	"	1.07	1.27	1.00	1.06	1.68	0.68	0.93
3. Paper	"	0.68	0.90	0.91	0.98	0.95	1.04	1.11
4. Sugar	"	2.05	3.04	3.12	4.99	6.89	4.54	3.83
5. Soap**	"	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.09
6. Vanaspathi	"	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.10
7. Fertilizers								
a) Urea	"	N.A	N.A	1.82	2.58	2.11	1.96	2.91
B) Super- phosphate	"	N.A	N.A	0.20	0.32	0.35	0.42	0.38
8. Cement	"	11.72	16.75	15.37	15.38	16.25	19.58	21.66
9. Sandal- wood Oil	Lakh Kgs	1.11	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.62	0.58	0.48
10. Cigarettee	Million Nos.	10292	9891	7773	14455	14697	12240	14242
11. Motor Cycles	'000s	15.69	25.30	32.00	31.63	28.74	34.76	27.69
12. Wrist Watches	Lakh Nos.	3.45	4.49	6.69	8.81	9.22	8.31	8.47
13. Silk Fabric @	000' Mtrs.	86.40	85.00	119.50	151.30	193.16	240.97	378.34



APPENDIX-3.4 (concl.d.)

Production of selected industries in Karnataka - 1970-71 to 1991-92

Production	Unit	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
1. Aluminium	Lakh Tonnes	0.25	0.27	0.21	0.29	0.50	0.45	0.09(1)
2. Iron & Steels*								
a) Pig Iron	"	0.33	0.05	-	0.12	0.46	0.47	0.55
b) Saleable steel	"	0.55	0.52	0.38	0.41	0.67	0.75	0.97
c) Steel Ingots	"	0.77	0.57	0.54	0.59	0.88	0.84	0.85
3. Paper	"	1.75	1.99	1.87	1.94	1.94	1.88	1.95
4. Sugar	"	4.90	5.18	6.60	7.49	7.60	8.83	10.14
5. Soap**	"	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.09
6. Vanaspathi	"	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.43	0.12	0.08
7. Fertilizers								
a) Urea	"	2.41	3.08	1.68	2.79	2.00	2.57	2.62
B) Super- phosphate	"	0.40	0.21	0.29	***	-	-	-
8. Cement	"	22.74	28.16	27.47	31.04	31.50	32.83	35.15
9. Sandal- wood Oil	Lakh Kgs	0.49	0.36	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.07
10. Cigarettee	Million Nos.	12235	12500	8525	9312	11044	26622	11621
11. Motor Cycles	'000s	26.37	17.25	15.38	5.80	13.60	5.80	Nil(2)
12. Wrist Watches	Lakh Nos.	8.72	8.50	9.02	12.92	13.99	15.00	14.97
13. Silk Fabric @	000" Mtrs.	594.25	517.21	463.22	493.74	484.90	671.30	601.00

Note: \* = Data pertaining to Iron & Steel relates only to Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi.

\*\* = Data pertaining to Soap relates to Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd., Bangalore.

@ = Data pertaining to Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

\*\*\* = Factory has been closed since 15th Nov. 1987.

(1) = Excluding Indian Aluminium Co.

(2) = Factory was under lock out from Feb. 91 to Sept. 92

Source: Concerned Industrial Units in the State.

# APPENDIX - 3.5

## Registration of Small Scale Industrial Units in Karnataka 1970-71 to 1991-92

	Cumulative													
Item	1970 -71	1975 -76	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
SSI setup	5798	16867	27669	31065	37161	40751	52713	64347	75526	86056	95867	105567	115411	125969
Investment (lakhs)	5750	15666	26414	31369	37624	40559	46884	55671	65079	75244	85777	97024	108867	127490
Employment (NO.)	92	227	345	384	430	427	482	543	600	653	703	755	808	870

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.



# APPENDIX - 3.6

## Registration of New Industrial Units in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1990-91

Year	Number of registered factories	Employment
1971	3814	275872
1976	7538	489300
1980-81	11175	531000
1981-82	10377	550000
1982-83	10710	695146
1983-84	11073	719248
1984-85	11348	739641
1985-86	11677	762504
1986-87	12095	782843
1987-88	12436	803285
1988-89	12762	816906
1989-90	12746	816898
1990-91	7768 *	777000 *

Note:\* Factories registered under  
under Section 85 (1) were  
denotified by the Govt.  
of India in June 1991.  
Hence, the reduction in the  
no. of factories and  
employment.

Source: Chief Inspector of  
Factories and Boilers  
in Karnataka, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.7

Joint Stock Companies registered and liquidated

Item	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
<hr/>												
Joint Stock Companies Registered (No.)												
(a) Private Companies	355	499	518	694	761	693	666	685	949*	826	900	1133a
(b) Public companies	20	27	28	51	44	54	63	37	30	52**	60	90
Total	375	526	546	745	805	747	729	722	979	878	960	1223
<hr/>												
Authorised Capital (Rs. in crores)												
(a) Private Companies	44.47	40.96	248.86	52.68	64.52	62.15	51.93	132.20	84.22	91.06	104.09	157.75
(b) Public Companies	27.72	28.91	9.42	26.20	27.32	44.55	44.09	93.77	17.54	60.62	109.55	217.36
Total	72.19	69.87	258.28	78.88	91.84	106.70	96.02	225.97	101.76	151.68	213.64	375.31
<hr/>												
Joint Stock Companies liquidated and struck off												
(a) Private Companies	112	22	62	19	12	41	12	17	7	37	16	36
(b) Public Companies	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	7
Total	137	22	62	19	12	41	13	17	8	43	18	43

Including one guarantee company

Including two guarantee companies

Including 6 guarantee companies.

Source: Registrar of Companies in Karnataka, Government of India, Bangalore.



# APPENDIX - 3.8

## Industrial Approvals in Karnataka, 1980-81 to 1991-92

Item	Number											
	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
1. DCTD Registration	N.A.	N.A.	130	93	82	66	67	70	36	29	31	8*
2. Registrations issued by SIA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	78	94	91	40	74	79	45
3. Letters of intent issued	58	74	70	80	75	89	77	73	87	71	61	41
4. Industrial Licences issued	29	31	60	58	53	63	44	37	38	39	23	16

Note : (i) DGTD = Directorate Genral of Technical Development  
(ii) SIA = Secretariat for Industrial Approvals  
\* April to July

Source : Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK), Bangalore.

# APPENDIX - 3.9

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation 1980-81 to 1991-92

Particulars	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO.of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Sanctions	1022	2117	1292	3249	1871	4378	2680	5826	4002	7562	4795	10227
2. Disbursements	-	1441	-	2164	-	3144	-	4267	-	5364	-	6813
3. Assistance sanctioned under selected schemes												
i) Technicians scheme	75	125	57	97	125	190	133	205	218	411	351	567
ii) Special capital scheme	42	15	44	22	89	43	101	43	215	117	322	134
iii) SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs	169	148	166	214	312	254	702	552	1158	617	1360	601
iv) Composite Loan scheme	164	8	174	10	196	30	551	60	1260	128	1828	158



APPENDIX - 3.9 (Concl'd)

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Karnataka State Financial Corporation 1980-81 to 1991-92

Particulars	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)	NO. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1. Sanctions	4910	1179	5053	12559	6178	14466	7641	18620	8284	25089	10611	33288
2. Disbursements	-	8967	-	10479	-	12460	-	14702	-	19071	-	24634
3. Assistance sanctioned under selected schemes												
i) Technicians scheme	301	613	221	461	241	561	185	406	161	413	111	391
ii) Special capital scheme	282	155	217	195	277	171	236	188	214	186	453	316
iii) SC/ST/BC entrepreneurs	1170	666	1241	766	1366	1063	2021	1766	1748	1833	2177	2489
iv) Composite Loan scheme	1968	202	1996	285	2447	298	3125	448	2736	531	3748	686

Source : Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.10

Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited  
Assistance sanctioned from 1980-81 to 1991-92

Item	Unit	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
Ans													
Amount	Rs. Lakhs	832	1409	1832	3260	2613	2819	3081	3150	4016	6220	6660	6885
Industrial Units	Number	23	40	54	82	58	56	60	58	74	108	85	83
Utility Assistance													
Investment	Rs. Lakhs	N.A.	137	227	123	358	33	350	281	177	594	530	747
Industrial Units	Number	N.A.	6	19	7	9	5	6	8	10	12	5	14

Source : Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore.



APPENDIX - 3.11

Industrial relations in Karnataka 1980-81 to 1991-92

Particulars	Unit	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
<b>1. Strikes</b>													
a) Strikes	Numbers	41	12	23	21	21	22	25	54	38	22	17	9
b) Workers	000's involved	198.0	2.5	9.9	11.7	17.6	7.0	22.0	23.9	16.1	7.37	50.54	1.37
c) Mandays	" lost	5475.7	23.0	254.0	212.9	448.5	228.1	112.0	478.9	214.2	168.4	45.2	35.5
<b>2. Lock-outs</b>													
a) Lockouts	Numbers	6	6	2	4	8	5	16	16	18	7	3	5
b) Workers	000's involved	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.6	7.7	0.4	9.2	5.6	15.0	8.4	1.4	0.7
c) Mandays	" lost	32.6	10.5	4.7	9.4	213.5	390.6	120.0	343.4	9267.4	27.1	2.1	40.2
<b>3. Lay-offs</b>													
a) Layoffs	Numbers	24	10	5	6	14	21	11	15	13	4	5	1
b) Workers	000's involved	27.7	0.9	0.4	1.2	4.8	7.0	26.9	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.6	-0.5
c) Mandays	" lost	49.1	19.8	6.5	6.0	55.8	168.8	1638.1	305.0	18.5	2.8	3.2	12.6

Source : Labour commissioner, Bangalore.

APPENDIX - 3.12

: Labour absenteeism, in Karnatka 1980-81 to 1991-92

Thousands												
Particulars	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89	1989 -90	1990 -91	1991 -92
1. Industrial Workers												
a) Mandays scheduled to work	1291	1425	1335	1290	16071	17277	15302	8969	10495	14193	15656	14495
b) Mandays absent	220	241	225	236	2877	2798	2581	1542	1494	1971	2166	3091
2. Plantation Labour												
a) Mandays scheduled to work	95	86	85	83	1004	999	960	875	882	936	1013	903
b) Mandays absent	19	16	15	15	172	165	157	159	165	184	194	175
Source : Labour Commissioner, Bangalore												



# APPENDIX - 4.1

## Public Investment in Irrigation in Karnataka 1970-71, 1975-76, 1980-81 to 1992-93

Rupees in crores

Year	Major and Medium Projects*	Minor Irrigation works	Total
1970-71	26.49	5.49	31.98
1975-76	39.04	7.73	46.77
1980-81	97.90	16.56	114.46
1981-82	105.77	13.00	118.77
1982-83	114.41	12.66	127.07
1983-84	124.74	17.24	141.98
1984-85	140.21	21.65	161.86
1985-86	156.46	28.65	185.11
1986-87	170.68	41.21	211.89
1987-88	138.46	26.36	164.82
1988-89	166.81	31.77	198.58
1989-90	209.68	29.58	239.26
1990-91	243.81	32.40	276.21
1991-92(P)	309.79	35.36	345.15
1992-93(@)	475.00	51.27	526.27

P = Provisional, @ = Anticipated  
\* = Includes outlay on Irrigation Projects Pending Approval

Source: 1. Economic Survey:1991-92  
2. Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97  
3. Irrigation Department, Government of Karnataka

## APPENDIX - 4.2

### Trends in Development of Irrigation in Karnataka Cumulative Potential Created.

Lakh Hectares

End of Plan Period/Year	Major & Medium Projects	Minor Irri- gation Surface	Total
1984-85	11.61	8.66**	20.27
VII Plan(1985-1990)			
1985-1986	12.27	8.72	20.99
1986-1987	12.75	8.78	21.53
1987-1988	12.87	8.83	21.70
1988-1989	12.97	8.93	21.90
1989-1990	13.09	9.03	22.12
Annual Plans			
1990-1991	13.36	9.06	22.42
1991-1992 (P)	13.79	9.11	22.90
VIII Plan			
1992-1993 (@)	14.35	9.21	23.56

P = Provisional ,      @ = Anticipated

\*\* = Excludes the area of Rs.0.77 lakh hectares under Cauvery Anicut which is accounted for under Major & Medium Irrigation.

Note: 1. Figures for VI and VII Plans are for the financial year period i.e. from April to March.

Source: 1. Karnataka Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97  
2. Economic Survey 1991-92  
3. Irrigation Department, Govt. of Karnataka.



# APPENDIX - 4.3

Potential created under selected Major Irrigation Projects (1987-88 to 1992-93)

Hectares

Project	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. Upper Krishna Stage-I	1995	6350	13871	15588
2. Ghataprabha Stage-III	309	342	620	538
3. Malaprabha	2280	4754	1827	1265
4. Bhadra	-	30	-	-
5. Harangi	2254	4709	1608	1497
6. Hemavathy	-	8000	21916	34433
7. Kabini	998	1452	-	88

Source: Irrigation Department,  
Government of Karnataka.

# APPENDIX-4.4 -

Investment in Power Development in Karnataka:  
1970-71, 1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1992-93

Rupees Crores

Year	Power Corporation		Electricity Board		Total
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1970-71	0.95	-	10.32	5.76	17.03
1975-76	34.76	1.58	20.83	16.49	73.66
1981-82	93.33	5.48	46.03	2.17	147.01
1982-83	107.15	4.11	45.91	7.14	164.31
1983-84	114.02	4.24	43.97	24.34	186.57
1984-85	114.28	4.53	46.31	20.60	185.72
1985-86	87.44	2.29	63.60	27.65	180.98
1986-87	82.50	0.52	67.20	30.37	181.0
1987-88	74.60	1.33	75.64	37.63	189.20
1988-89	119.34	0.14	87.51	35.01	241.00
1989-90	134.35	0.20	100.88	32.43	267.86
1990-91	176.37	-	108.35	45.92	330.64
1991-92(P)	194.75	-	109.43	171.86	476.04
1992-93(A)	393.28	-	171.63	122.82	687.73

P = Provisional

A = Anticipated

Source: 1. Karnataka Power Corporation  
2. Karnataka Electricity Board  
3. Economic Survey 1991-92



# APPENDIX-4.5

Generation, Imports, T&D Losses and Consumption of Power in  
Karnataka: 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1992-93

Year	Power Generation Installed Capacity (M.W)	Electricity Generation (Million Units)	Imports (Million Units)	Transmi- ssion & Distri- bution losses (Percent- age)	Power Con- sump- tion (Mil- lion Units)
1970-71	877.5	4833	2	13.89	2947
1975-76	966.6	5390	406	15.78	4396
1981-82	1739.8	7189	1010	21.03	6032
1982-83	1874.8	7720	736	21.74	6116
1983-84	2009.8	7821	846	21.75	6251
1984-85	2219.8	8415	1364	22.56	7277
1985-86	2529.8	7611	1990	22.79	7573
1986-87	2529.8	7821	2629	22.85	7831
1987-88	2529.8	7569	3186	21.34	8185
1988-89	2529.8	9261	2938	20.74	9445
1989-90	2645.2	11113	2622	20.48	10658
1990-91	2984.6	12041	3061	19.48	12182
1991-92	3013.6	12514	3026	18.91	12568
1992-93(A)	3127.6	12164	2874	18.45	12358

(A) = Anticipated

Source: 1. Karnataka Electricity Board, Records  
2. Karnataka Power Corporation, Records  
3. Economic Survey: 1991-92

# APPENDIX - 4.6

## Progress of Rural Electrification in Karnataka:1970-71 1975-76 and 1981-82 to 1992-93

End of Year	Pumpsets energised (lakhs) Cumulative
1970-71	1.31
1975-76	2.23
1981-82	3.32
1982-83	3.58
1983-84	3.96
1984-85	4.41
1985-86	4.90
1986-87	5.37
1987-88	5.86
1988-89	6.31
1989-90	6.73
1990-91	7.43
1991-92	8.15
1992-93(A)	8.75

A= Anticipated

Sources: 1. Economic Survey 1991-92  
2. Karnataka Electricity Board Records  
3. Draft Eighth Five Year Plan-1992-97.



## APPENDIX - 5.1

Net state domestic product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry of origin at current prices, 1980-92.

Rs. lakhs

Industry	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>I Primary Sector</b>						
1. Agriculture	239327	275803	270768	345059	374408	349418
2. Forestry and Logging	11402	12704	29902	32741	33119	38337
3. Fishing	3170	3178	3192	3405	4713	5498
4. Mining and Quarrying	3613	3452	5333	5446	7132	7879
Sub total : Primary	257512	295137	309195	386651	419372	401132
<b>II Secondary Sector</b>						
5. Manufacturing	78132	86069	98556	120581	135314	158833
5.1 Registered	50614	47457	62935	76602	91362	114014
5.2 Un-registered	27518	38612	35621	43979	43952	44819
6. Construction	31213	33110	41182	47250	54879	65207
7. Electricity, Gas and Water supply	9125	11998	14045	17459	20410	23687
Sub Total: Secondary	118470	131177	153783	185290	210603	247727
<b>III Tertiary Sector</b>						
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	18927	24025	29371	34873	41805	47955
8.1 Railways	959	1364	1983	2135	2328	3064
8.2 Transport by other means	14581	18388	22106	26578	33296	37811
8.3 Storage	127	177	200	251	349	435
8.4 Communication	3260	4096	5082	5909	5832	6645
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	70058	82790	91998	111171	123731	131999
10. Banking & Insurance	18969	25017	31553	34888	47703	53005
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling and business services	31177	33459	35435	38970	44763	51272
12. Public administration	17174	20338	25927	29075	34588	37907
13. Other services	29286	35354	41716	46994	54150	61993
Sub total : tertiary	185591	220983	256000	295971	346740	384131
Net State Domestic Product (I+II+III)	561573	647297	718978	867912	976715	1032990
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1528.08	1719.93	1868.14	2207.04	2432.23	2520.48

(contd..)



APPENDIX - 5.1(concl'd)

Net state domestic product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry of origin  
current prices, 1980-92.

Rs. lakhs

Industry	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91†	1991-92††
<b>I Primary Sector</b>						
1. Agriculture	428417	472106	557158	602737	686267	934269
2. Forestry and Logging	39585	44858	47199	46874	58433	71487
3. Fishing	5189	5183	5904	5557	6318	8966
4. Mining and Quarrying	8949	8359	9688	10370	12083	13229
Sub total : Primary	482140	530506	619949	665538	763101	1027951
<b>II Secondary Sector</b>						
5. Manufacturing	170208	195443	233744	286040	336331	358292
5.1 Registered	121804	125761	150305	196917	241693	245263
5.2 Un-registered	48404	69682	83439	89123	94638	113029
6. Construction	76517	76794	89468	106253	127243	146947
7. Electricity, Gas and Water supply	18413	20118	31368	49384	57648	70153
Sub Total: Secondary	265138	292355	354580	441677	521222	5735392
<b>III Tertiary Sector</b>						
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	54197	68335	79365	80350	102084	124670
8.1 Railways	3176	3725	4199	4729	5440	6172
8.2 Transport by other means	44927	50033	52293	54780	71472	88160
8.3 Storage	504	586	623	724	835	1000
8.4 Communication	5590	13991	18250	20117	24337	29338
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	154379	185291	218795	238809	296240	353117
10. Banking & Insurance	58873	67692	80457	97760	115785	127213
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling and business						
12. Public administration	43733	62799	68231	77043	87281	102947
13. Other services	70057	87444	97656	10432	115403	141305
Sub total : tertiary	437905	533010	609872	676044	800420	940169
Net State Domestic Product (I+II+III)	1185183	1355871	1593401	1783259	2084743	2543512
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	2834.75	3190.63	3645.37	4031.06	4630.65	5555.16

Note: † = Partially Revised Estimates

†† = Quick Estimates



# APPENDIX - 5.2

Net state domestic product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry  
of origin at constant (1980-81) prices, 1980-92.

Rs. lakhs

Industry	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>I Primary Sector</b>						
1. Agriculture	239327	268631	261258	274908	299455	258944
2. Forestry and Logging	11402	9981	8851	8853	9211	9090
3. Fishing	3170	3043	2514	2413	2990	3433
4. Mining and Quarrying	3613	2970	2638	2752	2597	2528
<b>Sub total : Primary</b>	<b>257512</b>	<b>284625</b>	<b>275261</b>	<b>288926</b>	<b>314253</b>	<b>273995</b>
<b>II Secondary Sector</b>						
5. Manufacturing	78132	75646	85671	98798	100709	101793
5.1 Registered	50614	44450	56606	67156	69249	71184
5.2 Un-registered	27518	31196	29065	31642	31460	30609
6. Construction	31213	29567	31303	30352	33250	35917
7. Electricity, Gas and Water supply	9125	10862	11281	11295	12491	12619
<b>Sub Total : secondary</b>	<b>118470</b>	<b>116075</b>	<b>128255</b>	<b>140445</b>	<b>146450</b>	<b>150329</b>
<b>III Tertiary Sector</b>						
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	18927	20620	22206	24257	26407	26385
8.1 Railways	959	1002	1008	1059	1189	1151
8.2 Transport by other means	14581	16038	17393	19137	20639	20640
8.3 Storage	127	147	160	185	213	230
8.4 Communication	3260	3433	3645	3876	4366	4364
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	70058	77033	80972	88086	92825	91334
10. Banking & Insurance	18969	19680	18119	24976	29388	34767
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and business services	31177	32413	33718	35262	36690	38323
12. Public administration	17174	18152	21424	21373	23853	24462
13. Other services	29286	31553	34365	34700	37457	40326
<b>Sub total : tertiary</b>	<b>185591</b>	<b>199451</b>	<b>210704</b>	<b>228654</b>	<b>246620</b>	<b>255597</b>
<b>Net State Domestic Product (I+II+III)</b>	<b>561573</b>	<b>600151</b>	<b>614220</b>	<b>658025</b>	<b>707323</b>	<b>679921</b>
<b>Per Capita Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>1528.08</b>	<b>1594.66</b>	<b>1595.94</b>	<b>1673.31</b>	<b>1761.39</b>	<b>1659.00</b>

(Contd..)

# APPENDIX - 5.2 (Contd.)

Net state domestic product of Karnataka at factor cost by industry  
of origin at constant (1980-81) prices, 1980-92.

Rs. lakhs

Industry	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*	1991-92**
<b>I Primary Sector</b>						
1. Agriculture	301662	299998	318710	325548	309193	351192
2. Forestry and Logging	8836	8606	8121	7765	8065	7903
3. Fishing	2982	2827	3213	3809	3698	4063
4. Mining and Quarrying	2722	2283	2383	2183	2306	2350
Sub total : Primary	316202	313714	332427	339305	323262	365508
<b>II Secondary Sector</b>						
5. Manufacturing	102013	123821	145184	151519	164426	166034
5.1 Registered	73188	87029	101394	107674	124788	126285
5.2 Un-registered	28825	36792	43790	43845	39638	39749
6. Construction	37575	35445	38563	40465	41634	41074
7. Electricity, Gas and Water supply.	12937	12800	16086	22153	24370	25051
Sub Total : secondary	152525	172066	199833	214137	230430	232159
<b>III Tertiary Sector</b>						
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	27626	29177	31225	31973	34426	37653
8.1 Railways	1096	1091	1114	1282	1337	1433
8.2 Transport by other means	21702	23163	24863	25461	27606	30550
8.3 Storage	239	246	259	296	347	369
8.4 Communication	4589	4677	4989	4934	5136	5301
9. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	101157	113663	127573	136203	145923	154763
10. Banking & Insurance	37044	42903	46770	55636	60162	65595
11. Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and business services	39945	41443	41962	41598	44529	46261
12. Public administration	26031	34178	34116	36351	36830	38444
13. Other services	42281	47808	49263	49478	49705	53597
Sub total : tertiary	274084	309172	330909	351239	371575	396313
Net State Domestic Product (I+II+III)	742811	794952	863169	904681	925267	993980
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1776.67	1864.82	1987.22	2045.03	2055.21	2170.90

Note : \* = Partially Revised Estimates

\*\* = Quick Estimates



Appendix - 2.2

All India Wholesale Price Index Numbers 1981-82  
to 1992-93.

Base: 1981-82=100

Year	Primary Articles index	All Commo- dities	Percentage change over	
			Primary Articles Index	All Commo- dities Index
1. 1981-82	101	100	-	-
2. 1982-83	107	104.9	5.94	4.90
3. 1983-84	118	112.8	10.28	7.53
4. 1984-85	126	120.1	6.78	6.47
5. 1985-86	126	125.4	0.00	4.41
6. 1986-87	137	132.7	8.73	5.82
7. 1987-88	153	143.6	11.68	8.21
8. 1988-89	160	154.3	4.58	7.45
9. 1989-90	163	165.4	1.88	7.19
10. 1990-91	185	182.5	13.50	10.34
11. 1991-92	218	207.8	17.84	13.86
12. 1992-93 April upto Nov.92	234.7	226.6	7.66	9.08
13. April 92	226.8	219.4	-0.09	0.78
14. May 92	228.7	221.6	0.84	1.00
15. June 92	233.0	224.1	1.88	1.13
16. July 92	237.6	226.6	1.97	1.18
17. Aug. 92	240.8	228.8	1.35	0.97
18. Sept. 92	237.9	230.7	-1.20	0.83
19. Oct. 92	237.1	230.7	-0.34	0.00
20. Nov. 92	235.7	231.4	-0.59	0.30

Source: (i) Economics Adviser's Office, Ministry of  
Industry Government of India.  
(ii) Economic Intelligence Service - Centre  
for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay.

Appendix - 5.4

Wholesale Price Index Numbers of  
Agricultural Commodities in  
Karnataka, 1981-82 to 1992-93.

Base: 1981-82=100

	Year	Index	Percentage change over Previous year/month
1.	1981-82	100	-
2.	1982-83	108	8.00
3.	1983-84	110	1.85
4.	1984-85	123	11.82
5.	1985-86	130	5.69
6.	1986-87	130	0.00
7.	1987-88	153	17.69
8.	1988-89	170	11.11
9.	1989-90	177	4.12
10.	1990-91	202	14.12
11.	1991-92	245	21.29
12.	1992-93 April Upto Nov. 92	261	6.53
13.	April '92	258	-1.15
14.	May "	257	-0.39
15.	June "	259	0.78
16.	July "	266	2.70
17.	Aug. "	270	1.50
18.	Sept. "	259	-4.07
19.	Oct. "	259	0.00
20.	Nov. "	256	-1.16

Source: Directorate Economics and  
Statistics, Karnataka.



Appendix - 5.5

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agriculture Commodities  
in Karnataka by commodity groupwise/Monthwise during 1992.

Base: 1981-82=100

	Month	Cere- als	Pul- ses	Oil- seeds	Gur & Sugar	Cotton	Condi- ments & spices	Miscel- laneous	All Commo- dities
1.	March '92	261	244	255	151	251	302	342	260
2.	April "	266	249	244	153	241	314	332	258
3.	May "	266	252	234	154	240	332	333	257
4.	June "	268	265	240	157	255	356	323	259
5.	July "	272	277	253	160	259	363	330	266
6.	Aug. "	274	282	260	161	261	355	341	270
7.	Sept. "	270	264	234	160	238	343	330	259
8.	Oct. "	263	246	230	171	254	343	332	259
9.	Nov. "	258	240	227	171	241	331	335	256

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Karnataka.

# Appendix - 5.6

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class, Karnataka 1980-81 to 1992-93 (Average of 10 centres) a

(Base: 1960=100)

Year/ Month	Annual average/ monthly index		Percentage varia- tion over previous year/month	
	Food	General	Food	General
1980-81	432.07	432.56	17.70	16.56
1981-82	511.52	507.58	18.39	17.34
1982-83	513.96	532.85	0.48	4.98
1983-84	581.08	588.46	13.06	10.44
1984-85	624.20	637.77	7.42	8.38
1985-86	646.73	673.78	3.61	5.65
1986-87	697.26	721.27	7.81	7.05
1987-88	769.71	786.25	10.39	9.01
1988-89	889.74	882.97	15.59	12.30
1989-90	920.67	933.75	3.48	5.75
1990-91	986.00	1012.63	7.10	8.45
1991-92	1209.26	1220.60	22.64	20.54
1992-93	1376.68	1375.75	13.84	12.71
(8 months average)				

### 1992-93:

March 92	1294.56	1304.45	0.08	0.40
April "	1305.26	1313.58	0.83	0.70
May "	1338.40	1339.76	2.54	1.99
June "	1364.47	1363.35	1.95	1.76
July "	1390.40	1384.08	1.90	1.52
Aug. "	1410.98	1401.62	1.48	1.27
Sept. "	1407.72	1402.66	(-) 0.23	0.07
Oct. "	1402.66	1401.37	(-) 0.36	(-) 0.09
Nov. "	1393.57	1399.54	(-) 0.65	(-) 0.13

a The ten centres are: Bangalore, Bellary, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Harihar, Hassan, Mandya, Mangalore and Mysore.

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics,  
Bangalore.



# Appendix - 5.7

## Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, India & Karnataka, 1991-92 & 1992-93.

Month	India (Base: 1982=100)		Karnataka (Average of 10 centres) (Base : 1960 = 100)			
	General		Food		General	
	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
1. April	202	231	1080	1305	1108	1314
2. May	204	234	1094	1338	1121	1340
3. June	209	236	1122	1364	1142	1363
4. July	214	242	1151	1390	1166	1384
5. August	217	242	1184	1411	1196	1402
6. September	221	243	1228	1408	1235	1403
7. October	223	244	1240	1403	1244	1401
8. November	225	244	1262	1394	1264	1400
9. December	225	-	1275	-	1278	-
10. January	228	-	1287	-	1289	-
11. February	229	-	1293	-	1299	-
12. March	229	-	1295	-	1304	-

Source: i) Labour Bureau, Shimla.

ii) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

Appendix - 5.7(A)

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers by centres  
in Karnataka - 1991 & 1992

Base : 1960=100

Centre	General Index				Percentage change		
	1991		1992		Mar.'92	Nov.'91	Nov.'92
	March	November	March	November	Mar.'91	Mar.'91	Mar.'92
1. Bellary	941	1111	1154	1312	22.64	18.07	13.69
2. Bhadravathi	1176	1357	1430	1487	21.60	15.39	3.99
3. Davangere	1071	1204	1281	1349	19.61	12.42	5.31
4. Gulbarga	1018	1433	1338	1481	31.43	40.77	10.69
5. Harihara	1102	1241	1278	1349	15.97	12.61	5.56
6. Hassan	1158	1343	1355	1477	17.01	15.98	9.00
7. Mandya	1043	1169	1208	1299	15.82	12.08	7.53
8. Mangalore *	1170	1288	1389	1468	18.72	10.09	5.69
9. Mysore	1126	1292	1343	1417	19.27	14.74	5.51
10. Bangalore **	1107	1200	1268	1358	14.34	8.21	7.10
Average	1091	1264	1304	1400	19.52	15.86	7.36

\* Base 1958-59 = 100.

Source: 1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.  
2) \*\* Labour Bureau, Shimla.



Appendix - 5.8

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual  
Employees, India and Karnataka, 1986-87 to 1992-93

(Base: 1984-85 = 100)

Year	All India	Karnataka				
		Bangalore	Gulbarga	Hubli- Dharwar	Mangalore	Average (Karna- taka Centre)
1986-87	115	117	110	114	111	113
1987-88	126	127	122	124	123	124
1988-89	136	137	137	141	141	147
1989-90	146	147	147	148	150	148
1990-91	161	161	158	161	162	161
1991-92	183	182	182	183	185	183
1992-93*	200	199	210	200	203	201
March 1992	192	192	191	192	196	193
April "	193	193	194	195	198	195
May "	195	195	197	197	200	197
June "	197	196	199	199	202	199
July "	202	199	203	200	205	202
Aug. "	203	202	205	203	205	204
Sept. "	204	202	204	203	205	204
Oct. "	205	205	205	206	204	205

\* Up to October '92.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

Appendix - 5.9

Consumer Price Index for Agricultural  
Labourers 1985-92

Base: July 1960 to June 1961=100.

Year/month	All-India		Karnataka	
	Food	General	Food	General
1. 1985-86	591	546	584	550
2. 1986-87	618	572	579	551
3. 1987-88	681	629	622	596
4. 1988-89	774	708	762	714
5. 1989-90	811	746	801	757
6. 1990-91	869	803	812	781
7. 1991-92	1048	958	1015	953
8. 1992-93 *	1194	1084	1234	1134
March 92	1151	1046	1129	1050
April 92	1150	1046	1152	1069
May 92	1163	1058	1179	1092
June 92	1175	1068	1194	1104
July 92	1200	1090	1227	1128
August 92	1231	1114	1269	1160
September 92	1226	1112	1278	1167
October 92	1210	1099	1277	1168
November 92	1190	1085	1292	1182

\* Up to November '92

Source: Labour Bureau Simla.



Appendix - 5.10

Procurement & Public Distribution in Karnataka 1989 to 1993

Hundred Tonnes				
Item	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 April- December
<b>A. <u>Procurement</u></b>				
(1) Rice (Kharif & Rabi)	1563	1154	648	601
(2) Stock Position (as on March 31st)				
a) Rice	5300	5890	4610	969
b) Wheat	2600	3750	3660	-
<b>B. <u>Off-take position</u></b>				
a) Rice	5260	5047	4351	4534
b) Wheat	2511	3196	3386	1712
c) Kerosene (KL)	5455	5640	4128	3306
d) Sugar	3744	2131	1683	1336
e) Palmolein	121	260	264	16

Source: Food and Civil Supplies Department.

APPENDIX - 5.11

**Procurement And Minimum Support Statutory Prices 1990-91 to 1992-93**

	Rs/Quintal				
	% Change				
Commodity	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1991-92 over 1990-91	1992-93 over 1991-92
I Procurement Prices					
1 Wheat	215	225	275	4.7	22.2
2 Paddy (Common)	205	230	270	12.2	17.4
3 Coarse grains	180	205	240	13.9	17.1
II Minimum Support Prices					
1 Barley	180	200	210	11.1	5.0
2 Gram	421	450	500	6.9	11.1
3 Arhar (Tur)	480	545	640	13.5	17.4
4 Moong	480	545	640	13.5	17.4
5 Urad	480	545	640	13.5	17.4
5 (a) Toria	545	570	645	4.6	13.2
6 Mustard	575	600	670	4.3	11.7
7 Groundnut (Pods)	580	645	750	11.2	16.3
8 Sunflower seed	600	670	800	11.7	19.4
8 (a) Safflower	550	575	640	4.5	11.3
9 Soyabean (Black)	350	395	475	12.9	20.3
10 Cotton (Kapas H4)	750	840	950	12.0	13.1
III Statutory Minimum Prices					
1 Sugarcane	23	26	27	13.0	3.8
2 Jute (W-5 grade) Assam	320	375	400	17.2	6.7
3 Copra	1600	1700	1700	6.3	0.0
4 Tobacco (F-2)	1350	1425	1425	5.6	0.0



Appendix - 5.12

Issue Prices in Fair Price Shops 1980-93.

(Rupees/Quintal)

Year	R I C E			Wheat (all varieties)	Coarse Grams	Kerosene (Rs. per litre)	Palmolein (Rs. per Kg.)
	Common Variety	Fine	Super Fine				
1. 1980-81	165.00	177.00	192.00	130.00	106.00	1.64	N.A.
2. 1981-82	175.00	187.00	202.00	145.00	117.00	1.80	N.A.
3. 1982-83	188.00	200.00	215.00	160.00	118.60	1.80	9.20
4. 1983-84	208.00	220.00	235.00	132.00	124.00	1.85	N.A.
5. 1984-85	217.00	224.00	229.00	172.00	130.00	2.25	12.30
6. 1985-86	231.00	243.00	258.00	190.00	130.00	2.44	14.00
7. 1986-87	266.00	234.00	251.00	195.00	132.00	2.35	14.00
8. 1987-88	200.00	315.00	315.00	220.00	135.00	N.A.	15.80
9. 1988-89	270.00	365.00	365.00	230.00	145.00	2.40	16.00
10. 1989-90	270.00	365.00	365.00	230.00	169.00	2.40	18.00
11. 1990-91	315.00	410.00	410.00	260.00	-	2.95	23.00
12. 1991-92	510.00	-	-	320.00	-	2.72	30.00
13. 1992-93 (31.12.92)	510.00	-	-	320.00	-	2.73	30.00

Source: Food and Civil Supplies Department.

APPENDIX 6.1

TRENDS IN REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS IN KARNATAKA

Rs.Crore

YEARS	State's Own Tax Revenues	Share in Total Tax Central taxes	Total Tax Receipts	Total Non-Tax Receipts	Total Revenue Receipts	Total Capital Receipts	Aggregat Receipt
1975-76	236.73	86.65	323.38	190.94	514.12	137.44	651.56
1976-77	269.25	91.54	360.79	198.32	559.11	163.17	722.20
1977-78	297.27	97.69	395.16	203.33	598.49	227.00	825.49
1978-79	334.00	106.30	440.30	248.25	688.55	236.71	925.24
1979-80	404.91	177.75	582.61	236.69	819.30	239.89	1059.19
1980-81	474.68	197.71	672.41	281.05	953.46	312.55	1256.02
1981-82	607.04	222.54	829.58	337.06	1166.64	281.54	1448.18
1982-83	674.11	240.08	914.19	366.47	1280.66	412.48	1693.14
1983-84	759.51	271.15	1030.66	458.79	1489.45	454.29	1943.14
1984-85	909.39	298.88	1208.27	531.63	1739.90	674.76	2414.66
1985-86	1075.59	555.99	1431.57	581.54	2013.11	1183.76	3196.87
1986-87	1205.98	403.73	1609.71	674.42	2284.13	659.49	2943.62
1987-88	1414.66	451.11	1865.77	691.12	2556.89	921.59	3478.48
1988-89	1692.78	498.51	2197.45	766.12	2963.57	826.44	3789.71
1989-90	1932.24	632.90	2565.14	771.34	3336.48	1999.70	4436.24
1990-91	2332.12	660.35	2992.47	899.71	3892.18	1117.92	5010.10
1991-92(RE)	3055.36	782.08	3837.45	1037.45	4874.90	1038.25	5913.15
1992-93(BE)	3478.11	839.34	4317.45	1355.46	5672.91	1279.78	6952.69

R.E: Revised Estimates

B.E. : Budget Estimates



# APPENDIX 6.2

## TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN KARNATAKA

Rs. crores

Year	Development Expendi- ture	Development Exp. as % of Total Expenditure	Non Deve- lopment expendi- ture	Non-Devp. expenditure as % of total Expdr.	Aggregate Expendi- ture
1975-76	466.24	72.1	180.00	27.9	646.24
1976-77	509.97	71.8	200.73	28.0	710.70
1977-78	553.02	68.4	255.32	31.6	808.34
1978-79	658.50	71.6	261.33	28.4	919.83
1979-80	779.13	72.0	303.25	28.0	1082.38
1980-81	779.13	69.3	394.68	30.7	1286.95
1981-82	1011.15	71.8	397.51	28.2	1408.66
1982-83	1233.69	70.9	550.42	29.1	1739.11
1983-84	1364.21	69.0	612.86	31.0	1977.10
1984-85	1664.72	64.0	930.82	26.0	2595.54
1985-86	1916.85	66.2	977.27	33.8	2894.12
1986-87	2215.18	72.2	853.80	27.8	2968.98
1987-88	2424.96	70.6	1011.35	29.4	3436.51
1988-89	2606.68	69.0	1171.55	31.0	3778.23
1989-90	3032.00	68.9	1378.15	31.1	4410.15
1990-91	3533.08	71.0	1445.64	29.0	4978.72
1991-92	4282.97	71.4	1713.11	28.6	5996.08
1992-93	5214.70	72.2	2005.84	27.8	7220.45

R.E: Revised Estimates

B.E : Budget Estimates

APPENDIX 6.3  
DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, KARNATAKA  
1990-91 TO 1992-93 (REVENUE CAPITAL AND LOANS)

Rs. crores

Category of Expenditure	1990-91 (Accts)			1991-92 (RE)			1992-93 (BE)		
	REV	Capital Loan	Total	REV	Capital Loan	Total	REV	Capital Loan	Total
I. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE									
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES (OF WHICH)	1159.30	625.81	164.91	1436.07	469.48	324.70	1698.17	692.29	476.21
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	282.43	14.95	25.23	420.59	18.03	32.15	548.65	31.47	31.36
2. Rural Development	251.00	0.00	0.00	345.63	0.00	0.00	375.79	0.00	0.00
3. General Economic Services	32.39	1.83	0.12	35.65	3.53	0.18	39.30	9.77	0.11
4. Water and Power Development	307.12	508.50	121.85	345.04	376.21	260.19	366.25	563.40	425.62
5. Industry and Minerals	184.68	27.16	17.71	168.24	24.15	32.26	231.31	46.91	19.12
6. Transport and Communication	100.84	77.04	0.00	119.39	47.57	0.00	135.23	40.74	0.00
7. SOCIAL SERVICES (OF WHICH)	11538.92	17.60	20.54	1924.03	33.98	94.71	12218.95	53.91	75.17
7. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	802.10	1.72	0.18	977.58	6.63	0.25	1218.01	7.32	0.25
8. Medical Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply & Sanitation	303.88	6.57	15.61	389.57	3.25	73.08	464.97	18.14	44.45
9. Social Security and Welfare including SC/ST/OBCs	252.01	5.03	0.18	277.36	10.61	0.05	313.92	13.50	0.10
10. Housing & Urban Development	42.38	3.64	10.57	102.87	13.17	21.33	114.66	14.32	30.37
11. Development Expenditure (Total)	12698.22	643.41	191.45	13360.10	503.46	419.41	13917.12	746.20	551.38
II. NON DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE									
a) Rev. Expdr. under General Services	1174.60		1174.60	1379.47		1379.47	1635.40		1635.40
(i) Organs of the State	44.87		44.87	65.95		65.95	66.24		66.24
(ii) Fiscal Services	85.62		85.62	103.53		103.53	124.64		124.64
(iii) Interest payment and Servicing of Debt	401.41		401.41	553.85		553.85	660.09		660.09
(iv) Administrative Services	285.43		285.43	322.87		322.87	421.68		421.68
(v) Pension & Misc Genl Services	277.27		277.27	333.27		333.27	362.75		362.75
b) Compensation and Assignment to Local bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	98.27	0.00	0.00	114.17	0.00	0.00	125.47	0.00	0.00
c) Capital Expenditure	0.00	11.39	161.38	172.77	13.20	206.27	219.47	20.32	224.65
(i) General Services	0.00	11.39	0.00	11.39	13.20	0.00	13.20	20.32	0.00
(ii) Discharge of Internal Debt	0.00	0.00	9.36	9.36	0.00	14.05	14.05	0.00	11.22
(iii) Repayment of loans to GOI	0.00	0.00	145.73	145.73	0.00	164.81	164.81	0.00	197.26
(iv) Loans and Adv. to Govt. servants and Misc. loans	0.00	0.00	6.29	6.29	0.00	27.41	27.41	0.00	16.17
Non-Development Expenditure (Total)	1272.87	11.39	161.38	1445.64	1493.64	13.20	206.27	1713.11	1760.87
AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE (I) + (II)	13971.09	654.80	352.83	14978.72	14853.74	516.66	625.68	5996.06	15677.99
Development Expenditure as percent of Total Expenditure			70.96			71.43			72.22
Per Capita Development Expenditure			789.00			929.00			1114.00

R.E. : Revised Estimates

B.E. : Budget Estimates

Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 1992-93, Government of Karnataka



APPENDIX 6.4

Plan Expenditure /Outlays by Minor Sector/Programmes.  
Rs.Crores.

Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Total Seventh Plan Expenditure (1985-90)	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	Eighth Plan (Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	1992-93 (BE)
A.	ECONOMIC SERVICES					
I.	Agriculture & Allied Services					
1.	Crop Husbandry	97.35	19.23	26.99	163.00	34.77
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	56.20	16.00	30.36	145.82	24.97
3.	Animal Husbandry	22.35	9.27	10.81	117.84	26.79
4.	Dairy Development	11.17	2.90	3.65	32.71	3.80
5.	Fisheries	15.23	5.68	5.68	43.00	14.54
6.	Forestry & Wild Life	75.93	18.63	43.84	206.76	37.71
7.	Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.43	0.12	0.15	1.00	0.20
8.	Agricultural Research & Education	14.79	4.80	8.05	72.07	14.15
9.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	17.56	4.29	5.18	36.40	7.28
10.	Marketing & Quality Control	0.34	0.08	0.10	81.90	0.45
11.	Co-operation	64.69	14.93	15.36	1.50	14.25
	Total:(I)	376.04	95.93	150.17	902.00	178.91
II.	Rural Development					
12.	Special Programmes for Rural Development					
a)	IRDP & Allied Programmes	74.51	17.80	23.00	116.15	23.20
b)	DPAP(including State DPAP)	30.59	5.84	6.96	35.00	7.00
c)	Intergrated Rural Energy Programme	1.54	0.73	0.85	5.50	1.10
13.	National Rural Employment Programme (includes REGS & RLEGP)- Jawahar Rojgar Yojana(JRY)	167.19	21.19	31.00	133.90	26.78
14.	Land Reforms	4.36	0.79	0.74	4.05	1.38
15.	Other Programmes of Rural Development(Anthyodaya, 100 Wells & CRT&TC)	17.21	2.63	7.52	17.05	4.57
16.	Community Development(includes Grants to ZPs)	84.82	31.45	29.84	121.35	27.78
	Total:(II)	380.22	80.43	99.91	433.00	91.81

APPENDIX 6.4 (Contd.)					Rs. Crores.	
Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Total Seventh Plan Expenditure (1985-90)	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	Eighth Plan (Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	1992-93 (RE)
III. Special Area Programmes						
17.	Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Programme (including MADP & BADP)		54.70	80.00	575.00	115.00
Total: (III)		0.00	54.70	80.00	575.00	115.00
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control						
18.	Major & Medium Irrigation Projects	531.07	154.73	183.18	1936.09	275.30
19.	Minor Irrigation	191.46	32.40	35.36	306.91	50.87
20.	Command Area Development (CADA)	47.82	7.47	11.95	130.00	19.50
21.	Flood Control Projects (including Anti-Sea Erosion, etc.)	3.23	1.80	4.19	11.00	5.00
Total: (IV)		773.58	196.40	234.68	2384.00	349.37
V. Energy						
22.	Power					
i)	Generation (KPC)	495.56	294.05	220.81	1863.77	323.14
ii)	Transmission & Distribution (KEB)	384.89	85.44	158.16	1161.09	171.63
23.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	3.25	0.39	0.59	16.14	0.80
Total: (V)		883.70	379.87	379.55	3041.00	495.57
VI. Industry & Minerals						
24.	Village & Small Scale Industries	169.11	43.25	67.19	756.31	130.24
25.	Major & Medium Industries (other than SSI) (including KSRPE)	195.19	39.50	50.61	224.19	45.88
26.	Mining: Mineral Exploration	1.00	0.19	0.70	3.50	0.70
Total: (VI)		355.29	82.93	118.50	984.00	176.82



		APPENDIX 6.4 (Contd.)			Rs.Crores.	
Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Total Seventh Plan Expenditure (1985-90)	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	Eighth Plan (Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	1992-93 (BE)
VII.	Transport					
27.	Ports & Light Houses	9.81	2.06	3.50	17.50	3.50
28.	Roads & Bridges	139.92	56.82	64.73	329.90	70.60
29.	Road Transport	93.77	13.50	18.00	98.00	18.00
30.	a) Pollution Control-(MV Department)	0.12	0.22	0.50	2.00	0.40
	b) Inland Water Transport	0.39	0.05	0.10	0.60	0.10
	Total: (VII)	244.01	72.65	86.83	448.00	92.60
VIII.	Science, Technology & Environment					
31.	Scientific Research (including S&T)	3.12	0.65	1.07	8.00	1.65
32.	Ecology & Environment	0.77	0.45	0.95	3.00	0.60
	Total: (VIII)	3.89	1.10	2.02	11.00	2.25
IX.	General Economic Services					
33.	Secretariat Economic Services	3.15	0.65	0.62	3.60	0.76
34.	Tourism	5.53	1.33	6.80	69.01	11.70
35.	Survey & Statistics	1.08	0.41	0.61	3.35	0.60
36.	Other General Economic Services					
a)	Weights & Measures	0.13	0.05	0.06	0.75	0.10
b)	Others- District Level Sub-Plans	10.85	1.88	4.47	20.50	2.52
c)	Modernisation of Administration	0.91	0.24	0.60	3.50	0.80
	Total: (IX)	21.65	4.56	13.16	100.71	16.48
	TOTAL: A: ECONOMIC SERVICES	3038.38	968.57	1164.82	8878.71	1518.81
B.	Social Services					
X.	Education, Sports, Art&Culture					
37.	General Education	129.86	63.23	83.09	905.55	181.54
38.	Technical Education	5.62	1.98	8.16	50.00	8.50
39.	Art & Culture	12.74	3.64	4.36	45.15	9.23
40.	Sports & Youth Services	5.51	1.69	4.08	26.30	6.18
	Total: (X)	153.73	70.54	99.69	1027.00	205.45

APPENDIX 6.4 (Contd.)					Rs.Crores.	
Sl. No.	Heads of Development	Total Seventh Plan Expenditure (1985-90)	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	Eighth Plan (Approved Outlay) (1992-97)	1992-93 (BE)
XI.	Health					
41.	Medical & Public Health	153.79	45.56	46.27	342.00	68.46
	Total: (XI)	153.79	45.56	46.27	342.00	68.46
XII.	Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development					
42.	Water Supply	276.79	53.82	83.34	625.00	110.06
43.	Housing (including Police Housing, Jail Buildings & HBA)	161.49	32.75	77.25	706.00	118.10
44.	Urban Development	17.44	11.57	16.14	83.00	14.48
	Total: (XII)	455.72	98.14	176.73	1414.00	242.64
XIII.	Information & Publicity					
45.	Information & Publicity	8.39	1.89	2.47	14.00	2.65
	Total: (XIII)	8.39	1.89	2.47	14.00	2.65
XIV.	Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs					
46.	Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes	71.32	70.42	54.87	250.00	47.85
	Total: (XIV)	71.32	70.42	54.87	250.00	47.85
XV.	Labour & Labour Welfare					
47.	i) Labour & Labour Welfare	16.08	2.64	4.03	26.71	9.43
	ii) Special Employment Scheme- Stipendiary Employment Scheme	26.37	6.25	5.82	10.29	
	Total: (XV)	42.45	8.89	9.85	37.00	9.43



		APPENDIX 6.4 (Conld.)			Rs.Crores.	
Sl. No.	Heads of Development.	Total			Eighth Plan	
		Seventh Plan	1990-91	1991-92	(Approved)	1992-93
		Expenditure	(RE)	(RE)	Outlay)	(8E)
		(1985-90)			(1992-97)	
XVI.	Social Welfare & Nutrition					
48.	Social Security & Welfare	55.54	13.95	21.48	125.58	23.71
49.	a) Nutrition	183.39	8.25	9.58	57.58	9.59
	b) Consumer Protection		0.29	1.08	9.29	1.55
	Total: (XVI)	238.93	22.49	31.98	192.29	34.85
XVII.	Other Social Services					
50.	Fire Protection	0.97	0.66	0.88	4.62	0.80
	Total: (XVII)	0.97	0.66	0.88	4.62	0.80
	TOTAL: B: SOCIAL SERVICES	1125.38	318.59	422.66	3288.91	612.13
C.	General Services					
51.	Stationery & Printing	1.96	0.68	0.88	6.88	1.88
52.	Public Works - Administrative Buildings	52.23	14.17	14.34	133.88	26.69
53.	Training - ATI, Mysore				1.38	0.21
	TOTAL: C: GENERAL SERVICES	54.19	14.77	15.14	140.38	27.98
	TOTAL - STATE PLAN OUTLAY (A+B+C)	4178.85	1381.93	1682.62	12388.88	2158.84
D.	Irrigation Projects pending approval	386.53	89.89	126.61		288.88
E.	CSS/CPS	962.61	264.35	398.48		466.28
	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY: (A to E)	5447.99	1655.37	2119.63	12388.88	2825.12
F.	Western Ghat Development	34.81	9.47	18.51		18.42
	GRAND TOTAL: (A to F)	5482.80	1664.84	2138.14	12388.88	2835.54

Note: The total Seventh Plan Expenditure is arrived at after deducting

Rs.38.96 crores of anticipated savings with ZPs in the year 1987-88.

Source: 1. Details of Provisions for Plan Schemes, 1987-88 to 1992-93, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.

2. A Picture of Karnataka Budget, Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.

# APPENDIX - 6.5

Expenditure on Annual Plans, Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes:  
Irrigation Projects Pending Approval And Western Ghats Development  
For 1974-75 to 1990-91 And Outlays For 1991-92 & 1992-93.

Rs.Crores.

Year	State Plan	Centrally Sponsored & Central Plan Schemes (GOI) share	Irrigation Projects Pending Approval	Western Ghats Development	Total (col.2 to 5)	
					Outlay	Per-Capita Expenditure/ Outlay (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1974-75	126.93	17.27	10.68	0.30	149.18	46.00
1975-76	170.52	23.02	13.49	0.24	207.27	65.00
1976-77	221.52	28.72	15.34	1.10	267.68	82.00
1977-78	232.33	32.42	16.94	1.08	282.77	85.00
1978-79	277.91	39.95	24.12	1.18	343.16	101.00
1979-80	327.74	40.61	27.00	1.56	396.91	115.00
1980-81	389.43	53.79	25.13	1.94	470.29	123.00
1981-82	456.60	59.14	25.55	1.77	543.06	143.00
1982-83	525.89	87.99	35.43	2.22	651.53	159.00
1983-84	631.77	95.57	39.51	3.21	770.06	174.00
1984-85	706.80	143.32	54.41	3.73	908.26	194.00
1985-86	693.32	188.36	66.83	4.01	951.72	230.00
1986-87	796.54	181.94	66.28	5.95	1050.71	249.00
1987-88	779.71	193.27	49.12	7.81	1029.91	242.00
1988-89	833.40	215.27	55.17	8.10	1111.94	265.00
1989-90	1029.57	183.77	73.93	8.94	1296.21	291.00
1990-91	1301.93	264.35	89.09	9.47	1664.84	337.00
1991-92						
(RE)	1602.62	390.40	126.61	10.51	2130.14	462.00
1992-93						
(BE)	2158.84	466.28	200.00	10.42	2835.54	606.00

R.E: Revised Estimates, B.E: Budget Estimates.

Source: 1.Details of Provisions For Plan Schemes (old issues & 1992-93 Finance Department, Government of Karnataka.

2.A Picture of Karnataka Budget, 1992-93, Finance Department.

3.Per Capita Outlay is worked out using the Estimates of Population 1982-2001 (Medium Projections as on 1st March), "CMIE Basic Statistics volume-2,September 1990".



## APPENDIX-6.6

## Minimum Needs Programme: Expenditure\Outlay

Rs. Lakhs.

Programme	Seventh Plan			1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	Expenditure (1985-90)						(RE)			(RE)		
	State	CSS/CPS	Plan (GOI share) Total	State	CSS/CPS	Plan (GOI share) Total	State	CSS/CPS	Plan (GOI share) Total	State	CSS/CPS	Plan (GOI share) Total
1. Rural Electrification	5368		5368	580		580	2593		2593	2579		2579
2. Rural Fuelwood	449	450	899	115	115	230	283	283	566	425	425	850
3. Rural Roads	4944		4944	1562		1562	2154		2154	2511		2511
4. Elementary Education	4681	728	5401	1944	1058	3002	4428	2167	6595	12812	1611	14423
5. Adult Education	793	1424	2217	152	572	724	332	582	934	380	136	516
6. Rural Health												
(includes IPP)	4274	3597	7871	1851		1851	2175		2175	2595		2595
7. Rural Water Supply	10249	10382	20631	1941	1887	3828	3695	2578	6273	4203	3122	7325
8. Rural Sanitation	21	23	44	54	2	56	79	67	146	183	273	376
9. Rural Housing	8440		8440	1935		1935	3514		3514	6668		6668
10. Environmental												
Improvement of												
Sites	1136		1136	329		329	845		845	760		760
11. Nutrition												
(MNP, MMS & Subsidised)												
(Foodgrains for poor)	18283	78	18361	825		825	950		950	959	123	1082
12. Consumer Protection				29		29	180		180			
GRAND TOTAL	58638	16594	75232	11317	3634	14951	21148	5597	26745	34187	5699	39877

Note: From 1992-93 Consumer Protection is not treated as MNP and no Outlay is Provided under Civil Supplies.

However, an Outlay of Rs.155 lakhs is budgetted for the year 1992-93 in the State Plan.

## Killer Parishad Sector Outlay by

Districts: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93  
Rs. crores

District	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	5.11	3.84	8.95	4.99	3.66	8.65	5.10	4.38	9.56
2. Bangalore Rural	10.69	6.49	17.18	10.74	6.20	16.94	12.23	8.22	20.45
3. Chitradurga	11.50	7.31	18.81	11.97	7.56	19.53	13.19	9.47	22.66
4. Kolar	13.48	8.06	21.54	13.46	8.49	21.95	14.97	10.90	25.87
5. Shimoga	9.52	6.86	16.38	11.32	7.28	18.60	12.73	9.33	22.06
6. Tumkur	13.42	7.35	20.77	14.03	8.03	22.08	15.56	10.35	25.91
7. Mysore	16.61	10.17	26.78	16.93	11.31	28.24	18.28	13.02	31.30
8. Chickmagalur	8.06	4.52	12.58	7.93	5.16	13.09	8.92	6.19	15.11
9. Dakshina Kannada	12.84	8.42	20.45	12.88	9.35	21.93	13.35	10.69	24.04
10. Hassan	9.98	5.54	15.52	10.75	6.13	16.88	11.83	7.50	19.33
11. Kodagu	4.41	3.02	7.43	4.41	3.40	7.81	5.21	3.84	9.05
12. Mandya	9.85	5.43	15.28	9.93	5.20	15.13	10.64	6.36	17.00
13. Belgaum	14.86	12.32	26.98	16.80	12.96	29.76	18.87	13.38	32.25
14. Bijapur	15.02	10.34	25.36	16.78	10.48	27.26	18.32	11.61	29.93
15. Dharwad	16.46	11.83	28.34	17.34	12.40	29.74	19.39	14.02	33.41
16. Uttara Kannda	8.22	5.54	13.76	9.49	5.87	15.36	9.95	6.73	16.68
17. Gulbarga	14.28	8.93	23.21	16.86	9.92	26.68	18.99	11.18	30.17
18. Bellary	9.19	6.06	15.25	10.59	6.05	16.94	11.85	7.47	19.32
19. Bidar	6.98	4.75	11.73	8.78	5.12	13.90	9.97	5.69	15.66
20. Raichur	11.21	7.33	18.54	14.58	7.90	22.48	15.64	9.42	25.06
Total (20 Districts)	220.69	144.16	364.85	239.78	153.17	392.95	265.07	179.74	444.82



APPENDIX-6.7 (contd.)

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by District: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93

Rs. crores

District	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	5.93	6.78	12.71	7.38	8.95	16.33	8.04	8.52	16.56
2. Bangalore Rural	13.58	10.86	24.44	16.49	13.22	29.71	17.49	12.58	30.07
3. Chitradurga	15.44	14.97	30.41	19.28	19.45	38.73	19.93	17.45	37.38
4. Kolar	16.36	14.83	31.19	20.46	20.40	40.86	21.35	21.21	42.56
5. Shimoga	13.38	12.39	25.77	16.51	15.12	31.63	16.55	14.93	31.48
6. Tumkur	17.26	15.67	32.93	21.57	19.53	41.10	23.73	20.27	44.00
7. Mysore	19.55	18.59	38.14	24.00	24.42	48.43	24.67	21.19	45.86
8. Chikmagalur	10.47	8.75	19.22	12.32	11.69	24.01	13.35	9.45	22.80
9. Dakshina Kannada	15.37	13.08	28.45	18.44	16.75	35.19	19.52	15.59	35.11
10. Hassan	12.22	10.99	23.21	14.82	14.54	29.36	16.85	10.77	27.62
11. Kodagu	5.84	5.39	10.23	6.75	6.27	13.02	6.74	5.52	12.26
12. Mandya	12.34	8.73	21.07	14.98	10.38	25.86	15.75	10.80	26.55
13. Belgaum	20.77	17.12	37.89	25.49	21.27	46.76	26.31	20.06	46.37
14. Bijapur	21.25	17.21	38.46	25.37	20.10	45.47	26.42	18.91	45.33
15. Dharwad	20.47	18.35	38.82	25.11	20.97	46.08	25.44	20.92	46.36
16. Uttara Kannada	10.65	7.30	17.95	12.99	10.67	23.66	13.52	10.17	23.69
17. Gulbarga	20.22	18.41	38.63	24.05	22.61	46.66	24.84	10.96	43.80
18. Bellary	12.59	11.05	23.64	15.53	13.17	28.70	17.72	12.92	30.64
19. Bidar	11.73	7.97	19.70	14.62	9.66	24.28	14.54	9.98	24.52
20. Raichur	17.71	14.71	32.42	21.30	17.90	39.20	21.56	15.61	37.17
Total (20 districts)	293.13	252.15	545.28	357.46	317.57	675.03	374.32	295.81	670.13

# APPENDIX 6.2 (Contd.)

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 & 1992-93.

	(Rs. in crores)							
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Total	
	State	Centre	State	Centre	State	Centre	State	Centre
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES								
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	29.75	16.21	45.96	36.33	15.79	52.12	41.32	19.55
								60.87
2. Rural Development	61.73	61.24	122.97	64.19	58.16	122.35	76.31	68.43
								144.74
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	7.58	-	7.58	9.20	4.52	13.72	9.91	4.76
								14.67
5. Energy	0.21	-	0.21	0.87	-	0.87	0.89	-
								0.89
6. Industry & Minerals	7.49	1.19	8.68	11.44	1.54	12.98	11.44	2.05
								13.49
7. Transport	14.64	-	14.64	21.84	-	21.84	21.84	-
								21.84
8. Science, Technology & Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	4.10	0.20	4.30	0.33	0.20	0.53	3.28	0.24
								3.52
TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	125.50	78.84	204.34	144.20	80.21	224.41	164.99	95.03
								260.02



APPENDIX- 6.8

(Contd)

Zilla Parishad Sector outlay by Major Heads of Development: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93  
(Rs. in crores)

Major Heads of Developments	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>									
1. Education, Sports art & Culture	10.00	2.49	12.49	17.94	2.50	20.44	22.98	16.40	39.38
2. Health	12.49	22.87	35.36	14.84	26.48	41.32	14.85	27.66	42.51
3. Water Supply Housing & Urban Development.	30.53	22.83	53.36	38.41	29.53	67.94	36.74	24.53	61.27
4. Information & Publicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Welfare of SC/STs. & other Backward classes	23.87	8.23	32.10	6.58	2.25	8.83	7.78	2.18	9.96
6. Labour & Labour Welfare	6.56	2.06	8.62	6.40	1.33	7.73	6.27	1.33	7.60
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	11.74	6.84	18.58	11.41	10.87	22.28	11.46	12.62	24.08
Total	95.19	65.32	160.51	95.58	72.96	168.54	100.08	84.72	184.80
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>									
<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>									
Grand Total (A+B+C)	220.69	144.16	364.85	239.78	153.17	392.95	265.07	179.75	444.82

During 87-88 SCP and TSP outlay was pooled and included in welfare of SCs/STs and other BCs, During 88-89, 89-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93 SCP and TSP outlay is included in the outlay of the respective sectors.

# APPENDIX - 5.8 (contd.)

Zilla Parishad Sector outlay by Major Heads of Development: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 & 1992-93.

(Rs. in crores)

Major Heads of Developments	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	State	Centre	State	Centre	State	Centre
			Total	Total	Total	Total
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES						
1. Agriculture & Allied Services (including Co-operation)	46.38	19.29	65.67	76.23	40.58	23.95
2. Rural Development	83.70	132.60	216.30	259.65	88.49	146.72
3. Special Area Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	11.42	5.30	16.72	18.15	17.90	0.56
5. Energy	0.92	-	0.92	0.47	0.47	-
6. Industry & Minerals	13.86	2.53	16.39	15.32	13.08	2.66
7. Transport	26.84	0.05	26.53	38.96	44.83	-
8. Science, Technology & Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General Economic Services	2.48	0.29	2.77	4.97	2.85	0.33
TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	185.60	160.05	345.66	413.75	208.20	174.22
						382.42



APPENDIX- 6.A (Concluded)

Zilla Parishad Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development: 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91

1991-92 and 1992-93.

*Rupen*  
*for Grose*

Major Heads of Developments	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	30.38	23.84	54.22	43.98	26.32	70.30
2. Health	23.40	29.28	52.68	28.53	35.13	63.66
3. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	28.55	20.79	49.34	40.66	26.34	67.00
4. Information and Publicity						
5. Welfare of SC/STs. and Other Backward Classes	10.18	3.09	13.27	16.35	4.22	20.57
6. Labour and Labour Welfare	5.30	0.08	5.38	5.82		5.82
7. Social Welfare & Nutrition	10.08	15.01	25.09	1.18	21.84	34.02
Total Social Services	107.89	92.09	199.98	147.52	113.85	261.37
<b>C. General Services</b>						
Grand Total (A+E+C)	293.13	252.15	545.28	357.46	317.57	678.03

During 87-88 SCP and TSP outlay was pooled and included in welfare of SC/STs and other BCs, During 1988-89, 89-90, 90-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 SCP and TSP outlay is included in the outlay of the respective sectors.

Proportion of District Sector Outlay to State and Central Plan,  
Outlay 1987-88 to 1992-93

R<sub>1</sub> none

Year		Total State Plan outlay	District Sector outlay	Proportion of district sector out- lay to total State outlay %
1987-88	State	917.00	220.69	24.07
(BE)	Centre	215.47	144.16	69.90
	Total	1132.47	364.85	32.22
1988-89	State	900.00	239.78	26.64
(BE)	Centre	252.00	153.13	60.63
	Total	1152.64	392.95	34.09
1989-90	State	1040.00	265.07	25.49
(BE)	Centre	266.41	179.75	67.47
	Total	1306.41	444.82	34.05
1990-91	State	1145.00	293.13	25.60
(BE)	Centre*	221.37	252.15	113.90
	Total	1366.37	545.28	39.91
1991-92	State	1557.80	357.46	22.95
(BE)	Centre	378.76	317.57	83.84
	Total	1936.56	675.03	34.86
1992-93	State	2158.84	374.32	17.34
(BE)	Centre	466.28	295.81	63.44
	Total	2625.12	670.13	25.53

\* During 1990-91 the Central Share of total State Plan outlay is less than the Central Share of District sector outlay as the Central share of JRY funds were released directly to the Mandal Panchayats.



# APPENDIX 6.10

TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN KARNATAKA BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGET: 1960-61 TO 1991-92  
Rs. Crores

Year	Final Outlays			Total	Transfer Payments to			Financial Investment and loans to the rest of the Economy	Total Expenditure
	Government's consumption Expenditure	Gross Capital Formation	Acquisition of fixed Assets		Current Transfer	Capital Transfer	Total		
1960-61	383.72	219.72	2.98	606.62	212.13	20.41	232.54	161.13	1000.29
1961-62	437.53	246.83	7.23	691.59	248.43	22.49	270.92	200.80	1163.31
1962-63	514.21	278.20	6.55	798.96	311.93	33.89	345.82	242.84	1387.62
1963-64	568.46	321.29	10.71	900.46	372.63	45.99	418.62	244.85	1565.93
1964-65	745.95	428.14	0.63	1174.72	552.73	28.78	581.51	262.49	2018.72
1965-66	800.40	443.44	0.44	1244.28	701.02	31.70	732.72	296.40	2273.40
1966-67	807.23	455.68	10.57	1353.48	812.13	41.44	853.57	405.67	2612.72
1967-68	709.95	265.31	4.08	979.34	1580.17	9.26	1589.43	378.04	2946.91
1968-69	769.52	295.09	2.95	1067.56	1645.49	5.69	1651.18	348.69	3267.43
1969-70	913.80	364.02	4.50	1282.32	2138.22	21.23	2159.45	417.18	3859.95
1970-71	1076.30	429.77	1.31	1507.38	2417.26	20.37	2447.63	514.88	4469.89
1971-72	1310.39	526.15	7.28	1873.82	2932.23	47.43	2979.66	539.73	5093.21
1972-73	1593.22	737.38	13.53	2344.13	3456.77	41.21	3497.98	716.10	6558.21

R.E. : Revised Estimates

B.E. : Budget Estimates

Source: Report on an Economic-cum Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget-Past Issues, Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

# APPENDIX 6.11

## Capital Formation by the Government, Karnataka 1980-81 to 1991-92

Rupees Crores

Year	Value of Assets created			Changes in stock in 1(a) and 1(b)	Gross capital Formation
	By /Departments Commercial Undertakings	By Govt Adminis- tration	Total		
1980-81	112.20	101.45	213.65	6.27	219.92
1981-82	109.69	114.33	224.02	22.81	246.83
1982-83	117.12	151.28	268.40	9.80	278.20
1983-84	151.83	159.46	311.29	10.00	321.29
1984-85	185.60	228.06	413.66	14.48	428.14
1985-86	213.34	227.70	441.04	2.40	443.44
1986-87	229.01	220.51	449.52	6.16	455.68
1987-88	188.36	80.07	268.43	(-) 3.12	265.31
1988-89	220.41	76.93	297.34	(-) 2.25	295.09
1989-90	265.93	92.61	358.54	5.48	364.02
1990-91	279.41	135.78	415.19	14.58	429.77
1991-92 (RE)	359.73	167.54	527.27	(-) 1.12	526.15
1992-93 (BE)	541.04	196.34	737.38	-	737.38

R.E: Revised Estimates

B.E : Budget Estimates

Source: Reports on 'An Economic - cum - Purpose  
Classification of the Karnataka Government  
Budget', Directorate of Economics and  
Statistics.



APPENDIX - 7.1

Progress of Scheduled Commercial Banks at a Glance - Karnataka  
(As at the end of June)

Indicator	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1. Total Branches (offices)	Nos	2992	3149	3462	3845	3920	3966	4018	4164	4227	4263	4300
of which Rural Branches	"	1531	1659	1930	2093	2140	2168	2180	2282	2337	2370	2385
2. Population per Branch	"	12412	11793	10727	9658	9473	9364	9242	8918	8785	10511	10420
Population per Rural Branch	"	17248	15946	13682	12616	12339	12180	12113	11571	11299	13019	12979
3. Total Deposits	Rs.Crs	2305	2679	3229	3819	4488	5249	6107	7105	8218	9632	11217
of which, Rural	-do-	410	498	606	656	764	889	1015	1173	1399	1645	1938
4. Deposits per Branch	Rs.Lkhs	77	85	93	99	114	132	152	171	194	226	261
of which, Rural	-do-	27	30	31	31	36	41	47	51	60	69	81
5. Per Capita Deposits	Rupees	621	722	870	1029	1210	1415	1646	1915	2215	2150	2504
of which, Rural	-do-	155	189	230	248	289	337	384	444	530	531	625
6. Total Advance	Rs.Crs	1794	2182	2738	3310	3805	4720	5490	6550	7476	8263	8793
of which, Rural	-do-	317	390	537	641	793	947	1120	1320	1409	1460	1595
7. Advances per Branch	Rs.Lkhs	60	69	79	86	97	119	137	157	177	194	204
of which, Rural	-do-	21	24	28	31	37	44	51	56	64	62	67
8. Per Capita Advances	Rs.	484	588	738	892	1026	1272	1480	1765	2015	1844	1963
of which, Rural	-do-	120	151	203	243	300	359	424	484	564	474	515
9. Credit-Deposit Ratio	%	78	81	85	87	85	90	90	92	91	86	78
of which, Rural	-do-	77	80	89	98	104	107	110	109	106	89	82

Note : Per capita figures are based on 1981 census population for 1982 to 1990 and 1991 census population (provisional) for 1991 and 1992.

Source: Banking Statistics - Quarterly Handout, RBI, Bombay.

†Souvenir 1992 State level Bankers Committee for Karnataka, Manipal.

# APPENDIX - 7.2

## Progress of Regional Rural Banks at a Glance - Karnataka (As at the end of June)

Indicator	Unit	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1. Total Regional Rural Banks	Number	5	8	8	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2. Districts covered by RRBS	"	9	11	13	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
3. Total Branches	"	334	421	606	826	966	973	1009	1039	1059	1068	1074	1075
4. Population served per Branch	'000s	79.1	62.7	43.6	32.0	27.3	27.1	26.2	25.4	24.9	24.7	24.6	28.8
5. Total Deposits	Rs. Crores	20.77	29.33	42.29	62.85	90.30	89.56	115.36	151.28	189.97	233.24	274.87	354.60
6. Deposits per Branch	Rs. lakhs	6.10	6.98	6.98	7.61	9.35	9.21	11.44	14.56	17.94	21.84	25.59	32.99
7. Per Capita Deposits	Rupees	9	12	16	24	33	34	44	57	72	88	89	115
8. Total Advance	Rs. Crores	37.45	55.95	72.8	116.74	153.27	171.73	209.47	258.37	315.63	370.54	343.53	391.40
9. Advances per Branch	Rs. lakhs	11.22	13.29	12.51	14.14	15.87	17.65	20.78	24.86	24.40	34.69	31.99	36.41
10. Per Capita Advances	Rupees	15	22	29	45	58	65	79	98	120	140	111	126
11. Credit-Deposit Ratio	Percent	124	191	180	186	170	192	182	171	166	159	125	110

Per capita figures are based on the population of 1991 census for the years 1991 to 90 and 1991 population for 91 & 92.

Source: 1) Institutional Finance and Statistics Department.

2) Statistics on Regional Rural Banks, NABARD.



# APPENDIX - 7.3

## Advances Given Under I.R.D.P

Indicator	At the end of March								
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1991	1992
1. Beneficiaries									
'000s	65	249	490	509	588	644	675	658	687
of which SC/STs									
'000s	18	69	117	121	156	201	176	182	NA
2. Outstanding Advances									
(Rs. crores)	14.64	51.10	102.15	112.18	134.42	158.07	177.67	175.12	261.74
of which to SC/STs									
(Rs. crores)	3.71	12.83	22.49	24.18	33.23	44.87	44.32	44.34	NA

NA - Not available.  
Source: State Level Banker's Committee for Karnataka

# APPENDIX - 7.4

## Purpose-wise Classification of Advances (Outstanding) of Regional Rural Banks, Karnataka

Indicator	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	June 1988	March 1989	March 1990	Sept 1990
Rs. Lakhs							
1. Direct Advances							
a) Short Term Loans							
Crops Loans	4,735.61	6,168.66	7,798.47	6,619.80	7,974.96	10,401.64	10,560.60
b) Term Loans							
i) Agri. Investments	2,791.35	3,901.61	4,657.51	5,801.01	6,814.79	6,557.22	6,719.79
ii) Allied Activities	2,684.15	3,484.69	4,075.26	4,466.42	5,032.72	5,969.45	4,735.48
c) Rural Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries	371.79	565.40	729.94	829.65	1,030.60	1,225.56	1,206.27
d) Retail Trade, Small Business and Self-Employed etc.	1,961.20	2,811.39	3,610.99	3,859.81	4,677.69	5,427.03	5,641.13
e) Consumption Loans	92.81	96.53	76.86	139.03	48.30	305.11	744.60
f) Other Purposes	1,436.79	1,948.89	2,544.14	2,101.10	4,041.05	4,646.38	3,129.98
2. Indirect Advances	1,253.57	1,392.24	1,455.06	1,086.50	1,511.89	1,653.45	1,411.59
Total Advances (1+2)	15,327.29	20,359.41	24,858.23	24,883.12	31,132.15	36,185.84	34,149.47

Source: Statistics on Regional Rural Banks, NABARD.



# APPENDIX - 7.5

## Advances Given Under D.I.R.Scheme

Indicator	As at the end of March											
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1. Beneficiaries ('000s)	206.9	234.0	255.7	301.0	276.0	426.5	532.9	606.4	591.9	541.0	448.9	366.9
2. Outstanding Advances (Rs crores)	14.14	18.28	22.75	32.13	46.99	56.42	77.87	95.13	92.09	88.67	75.52	71.67
3. Percentage to Total Advances	0.97	1.03	1.07	1.37	1.53	1.80	2.09	2.05	1.51	1.30	0.90	0.90
4. SC/ST Beneficiaries ('000s)	71.5	85.3	92.8	96.2	128.5	167.4	196.1	221.6	215.5	202.0	142.4	NA
5. Outstanding Advances to SC/ST (Rs.crores)	4.49	6.48	8.38	11.00	16.50	23.09	30.85	35.73	37.43	33.08	25.21	NA
6. Percentage of Advances to SC/STs	31.75	35.45	36.84	34.23	35.11	40.93	39.62	37.56	40.65	37.00	33.38	NA

NA: Not available.

Source: State Level Bankers Committee for Karnataka.

# APPENDIX - 7.6

## Sanction and Credit Disbursement by Term-Lending Institutions in Karnataka

Ruppes lakhs

Year	KSFC		KSIIDC	
	Sanction	Disbursement	Sanction	Disbursement
1980-81	2116	1441	994	694
1981-82	3249	2164	2901	953
1982-83	4378	3144	3113	1330
1983-84	5826	4267	3209	604
1984-85	7562	5364	3542	1831
1985-86	10357	6829	2818	2451
1986-87	11179	8967	3431	2748
1987-88	12559	10479	3568	3292
1988-89	14049	12460	4041	3081
1989-90	18355	14702	6220	4090
1990-91	24651	19071	7190	4998
1991-92	32657	24634	6885	5975

Source: Annual Reports of K.S.F.C & KSIIDC.



SANCTIONS AND DISBURSALS OF ALL INDIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN KARNATAKA

Rs. crores

		1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92							
Financial Institutions		Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals	Disbur- Sanc- tions sals							
1. IDBI	126.1	88.3	239.9	174.5	283.0	200.9	347.6	282.7	417.2	287.8	344.4	208.7	358.7	252.2	
2. IFCI	21.1	9.9	18.2	14.5	53.6	23.0	51.2	34.8	43.2	55.8	131.1	80.9	80.9	52.1	
3. ICICI	20.6	14.7	29.3	18.2	69.5	24.1	55.8	37.8	55.3	47.6	158.4	59.8	254.5	112.2	
4. LIC	17.9	8.6	49.5	66.4	11.5	13.0	15.7	15.7	3.3	5.5	11.4	11.9	103.5	19.7	
5. UTI	4.3	3.5	72.9	81.9	8.6	10.8	28.6	24.4	8.8	6.9	30.8	27.9	44.8	46.3	
6. GIC	2.7	2.1	10.1	12.9	1.4	5.4	3.5	2.9	2.1	1.3	4.0	12.9	75.8	5.4	
7. IRBI			0.8	2.0	6.9	0.2	4.7	3.3	1.1	4.9	6.1	4.6	22.8	3.7	
8. REC	8.1	5.8	15.6	20.3	30.5	30.1	20.0	9.0	24.0	35.0	39.5	24.8	73.8	22.0	
9. HUDCO	12.1	7.6	25.5	11.7	42.9	23.4	39.9	12.6	66.8	31.4	96.5	44.9	96.8	30.6	
10. NABARD	36.1	17.8	166.8	102.5	193.7	129.0	140.5	107.4	197.8	139.5	207.7	143.6	162.3	152.6	
11. NCDC	N.A	3.3	N.A	7.0	23.2	8.5	36.7	16.1	2.9	8.8	12.2	17.1	N.A	N.A	
12. RCTC					0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	
13. IDICI						1.8	0.2	0.2	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.7	
14. SCICI						5.1			0.5		1.2		2.0		
15. TFCI									1.2		13.3	3.7	18.0	4.3	
16. SIDBI									5.1		203.6	145.6	225.7	178.2	
TOTAL		249.18	161.58	628.67	511.87	725.2	468.5	751.8	547.6	832.3	628.5	1264.3	789.8	1507.0	883.2

Note: LIC: Excluding Short Term Loans, NABARD: Only for Schematic lending, RCTC established in Jan. 1988, & Relates to 1997 (Calendar Year), TDICI Established in July 1988, SCICI Estd. in Dec. 1986,

TFCI Estd. in Feb. 1989, SIDBI Estd. in Apr. 1990

Source: 1) IDBI: Report on Development Banking in India, 1991-92, 2) Annual Reports

# APPENDIX - 7.8

Advances by Co-operative Societies - Position 1986-87 to 1990-91

Rs. lakhs

Year	Items	PCARDES	FACS	Urban Banks & Employees		Total
				CS Under	cs not under BR Act	
1986-87	Agricultural	4212.33	17846.51	321.35	175.98	22556.17
	Non-Agricultural		2190.84	23993.97	4802.32	30985.13
	Total	4212.33	20037.35	24315.32	4976.3	53541.30
1987-88	Agricultural	5831.12	25314.73	575.36	76.12	31797.33
	Non-Agricultural	117.49	1842.86	35135.38	6795.64	43891.37
	Total	5948.61	27157.59	35710.74	6871.76	75628.70
1988-89	Agricultural	8441.09	27986.01	825.69	1.68	37254.47
	Non-Agricultural	466.79	2792.00	43411.30	7643.82	54313.91
	Total	8907.88	30778.01	44236.99	7645.50	91568.38
1989-90	Agricultural	6564.71	16717.34	960.24	8.05	24250.34
	Non-Agricultural	17821.20	1373.95	40005.64	8566.61	50124.41
	Total	24385.71	18091.29	40965.88	8574.66	74374.75
1990-91	Agricultural	7914.75	10701.82	813.28	67.09	19496.94
	Non-Agricultural	481.34	2204.55	43096.87	10349.38	56132.74
	Total	8396.19	12906.37	43910.15	10416.47	75629.68

Source: Department of Cooperation



# Appendix 8.1

Registrants on Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka  
1970-71, 1975-76 and 1980-81 to 1992-93

in Thousands

Year	Post- Graduates	Gradu- ates	Diploma holders	ITI Appre- ntice- ship & Certi- ficate holders	Matri- cula- tes	Below Matri- culates inclu- ding illite- rates	Total
1970-71	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	240.20
1975-76	4.38	47.90	3.55	6.41	166.04	145.08	373.36
1980-81	5.51	69.10	5.52	8.40	290.78	228.48	607.43
1981-82	5.37	70.28	6.88	12.38	308.26	227.91	631.08
1982-83	6.00	71.32	8.01	11.96	348.24	249.05	694.58
1983-84	6.79	69.78	9.21	14.04	385.64	258.32	743.78
1984-85	7.83	71.71	10.02	15.67	422.56	257.79	785.58
1985-86	7.10	88.35	12.96	19.55	517.34	309.14	954.44
1986-87	8.39	100.35	15.75	24.23	581.37	339.79	1069.88
1987-88	6.89	86.74	16.91	27.98	538.01	313.75	990.28
1988-89	8.18	93.76	20.48	31.63	604.89	323.75	1082.69
1989-90	9.72	105.60	25.88	36.66	699.74	371.05	1248.65
1990-91	10.35	112.71	24.31	38.53	773.49	368.37	1327.76
1991-92	11.98	119.61	28.38	41.95	867.77	374.00	1443.69
1992-93							
(Upto Oct. 92)	13.09	130.10	30.61	45.92	917.96	354.05	1491.73

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training , Govt. of Karnataka

## APPENDIX-8.2

Number of vacancies notified and placements made in 1970-71, 1975-76 & 1980-81 to 1992-93 in Thousands

Year	Vacancies notified	Placements made
1970-71	27.8	15.7
1975-76	26.9	14.1
1980-81	33.8	20.0
1981-82	30.1	16.8
1982-83	38.0	18.7
1983-84	32.0	13.2
1984-85	32.6	15.4
1985-86	20.7	13.3
1986-87	23.5	9.2
1987-88	18.6	8.4
1988-89	15.9	9.1
1989-90	19.6	10.2
1990-91	18.0	5.8
1991-92	18.9	14.4
1992-93		
(upto Oct.92)	10.2	4.4

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training,  
Karnataka Government.



### APPENDIX-8.3

Employment in the organised sector in Karnataka  
1970-71, 1975-76 and 1980-81 to 1992-93

In Thousands

Year	<u>Public sector</u>		<u>Private sector</u>		<u>Public and</u>	
	Total	women	Total	women	Private sec	Total wor
1970-71	558.7	52.6	274.2	56.7	832.9	109
1975-76	669.1	65.6	305.5	52.5	974.6	118
1980-81	794.2	90.0	348.3	55.5	1142.5	146
1981-82	816.1	95.0	355.5	57.1	1171.6	151
1982-83	831.8	97.3	359.9	59.6	1191.7	156
1983-84	863.5	103.0	355.2	58.5	1218.7	161
1984-85	894.1	114.4	367.1	61.5	1261.2	171
1985-86	926.2	124.0	372.2	63.9	1298.4	181
1986-87	948.9	128.5	374.4	64.4	1323.3	191
1987-88	962.1	135.5	389.3	67.2	1351.4	201
1988-89	987.5	146.7	398.0	75.9	1385.5	221
1989-90	1004.9	149.4	403.0	82.3	1407.9	231
1990-91	1017.3	160.0	430.0	92.1	1447.3	251
1991-92	1028.0	167.0	451.5	98.2	1479.5	261
1992-93						
(upto Oct.92)	1021.2	165.0	465.3	103.1	1486.5	266

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Govt of Kar

# APPENDIX-8.4

Per capita emoluments of State Public Sector Employees in Karnataka in relation to the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers 1981-82 to 1990-91

Public Sector Employees					A.I Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers ( 1982 = 100 )	
Year	Total employees (Lakhs)	Total emoluments (Rs.Crores)	Per capita emoluments Rupees	% increase over previous year	Index	% increase over previous year
1981-82	1.36	140.82	10354	---	91	---
1982-83	1.35	146.84	10877	5.0	98	7.7
1983-84	1.40	184.72	13408	23.3	111	13.3
1984-85	1.38	224.41	16262	21.3	118	6.3
1985-86	1.53	261.23	17074	5.0	126	6.8
1986-87	1.53	296.93	19407	13.7	137	8.7
1987-88	1.59	347.88	21879	12.7	149	8.8
1988-89	1.64	448.39	27341	25.0	159	6.7
1989-90	1.60	458.06	28629	4.7	173	9.8
1990-91	1.62	513.98	31817	11.1	193	11.5

Source: Karnataka Bureau of Public Enterprises.



# Appendix 9.1

## Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure on Primary Education

(Rs.in lakhs)

Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure
1980-81	277.27	9072.05
1981-82	373.23	10460.97
1982-83	684.64	12363.77
1983-84	1116.13	13448.47
1984-85	1588.61	15449.64
1985-86	889.57	18808.65
1986-87	701.37	21917.94
1987-88	1686.23	27592.12
1988-89	1326.80	31162.44
1989-90	1893.43	35041.49
1990-91	3335.77	37422.57
1991-92 (R.E.)	6482.71	41272.13
1992-93 (B.E.)	14743.40	47847.34

Source: Department of Education

Appendix 9,2

Physical Progress achieved under Primary Education

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1. Enrolment (in lakhs)													
a) Standards I to IV	38.32	38.57	38.69	39.77	40.80	40.51	42.49	44.49	46.32	47.21	48.32	47.95	55.41
i) Boys	21.52	21.64	21.72	22.04	22.67	22.45	23.28	24.27	25.07	25.37	25.73	25.75	27.89
ii) Girls	16.80	16.93	16.97	17.73	18.13	18.06	19.21	20.22	21.25	21.84	22.59	22.20	27.52
b) Standards V to VII	12.31	12.41	13.31	14.68	14.75	16.05	16.53	19.39	18.81	20.44	21.19	21.74	25.16
i) Boys	7.61	7.68	7.94	8.72	8.75	9.61	9.69	10.68	11.52	11.81	12.17	12.40	12.62
ii) Girls	4.70	4.73	5.37	5.96	6.00	6.44	6.84	7.71	8.29	8.63	9.02	9.34	12.54
2. No. of Teachers	112839	117686	126234	127682	135075	135362	135362	127699	131093	132311	135724	140530	140530
3. Facilities (No. of Schools)	35143	35549	36356	37634	37776	38855	38933	38831	38983	39857	40207	40768	40768

Source: Department of Education



### Appendix 9.3

#### Adult Education - Karnataka State

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Centres	236	7212	7394	13844	16417	17203	18350	18726	16099	15183	9000	7200	-
2. No. enrolled	7519	211610	218121	414681	594735	518238	710677	795183	639712	608534	270000	216000	-
3. No. enrolled under Mass Campaign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232230	989799	1391000	1213000
4. Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)													
- Plan	-	117.76	123.31	174.85	285.50	309.60	413.03	391.98	507.00	529.02	455.93	476.39	462.25
- Non-Plan	-	32.80	41.32	40.87	39.37	39.37	40.35	66.70	15.00	39.59	39.13	46.32	46.13

Source: Directorate of Mass Education

# Appendix 9.4

## Selected Indicators of Vocational Education in Karnataka

Item/Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Anticipated)
1. No. of Institutions	138	197	197	243	260	283	328	474
2. No. enrolled	5477	7014	8300	11000	13500	14500	16000	25000
3. Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)								
- Plan (State)	0.24	5.00	15.00	8.71	8.85	11.58	-	-
- Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-	91.80	122.29	172.73	267.00	500.00
- Non-Plan	65.00	57.00	93.87	95.54	104.83	168.17	152.16	177.85

Source: Department of Vocational Education



# Appendix 9.5

## Selected Indicators of Health Facilities and its Impact

Physical Indicators	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
													(Antici- pated)
1. No. of Primary Health Centres (Cum.)	300	305	328	365	415	465	545	836	1148	1198	1262	1312	
2. No. of Sub-Centres (Cum.)	-	6127	6327	6827	6927	7177	7677	7677	7793	7793	7793	7793	
3. Crude Birth Rate	27.6	28.3	27.9	29.1	30.3	29.6	29.0	28.7	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.8	
4. Crude Death Rate	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.1	
5. Infant Mortality Rate	71	69	65	71	74	69	73	80	71	80	71	71	
6. Eligible Couples Estimated	5926720	6081055	6263720	6417060	6576250	6736420	6895000	7053400	7213220	7373670	7293690	7293690	
7. Couples protected	1404356	1530849	1698415	1890655	2116008	2437760	2703200	2953455	3141748	3282503	3410953	3583323	3583323

APPENDIX-9.6  
Progress under Rural Sanitation Programme  
during 1984-85 to 1992-93

Year/ Period	Amount (Rs.Lakhs)			Construction of Latrines(No)	
	Approved Allocation	Rele- ased	Expen- diture	Target	Achie- ment
1. 1984-85	16.00	16.00	9.75	1600	1016
(a) State					
2. VII Plan Period 1986-90					
(a) State	145.42	145.42	32.09	10998	1075
(b) Centre:					
(i) CRSP	82.00	59.00	28.11	7700	2739
(ii) NREP	27.00	27.70	13.14	2310	1150
(iii) RLEGP	314.01	136.70	115.63	9380	3981
Total(a+b)	569.13	368.82	188.97	30388	8945
3. 1990-91					
(a) State	53.57	53.57	13.44	2342	469
(b) Centre (CRSP)	53.77	15.00	4.24	2822	168
Total(a+b)	107.34	68.57	17.68	5164	637
4. 1991-92					
(a) State	78.88	78.88	11.51	2721	662
(b) Centre (CRSP)	236.67	--	4.13	8167	235
Total (a+b)	315.55	78.88	15.64	10888	897
5. 1992-93 ( Upto Nov 92)					
(a) State	102.84	1/12th of allocated amount every month	15.18	4099	590
(b) Centre (CRSP)	273.17	--	0.93	12410	58
Total (a+b)	376.01	--	16.11	16509	648



CRSP: Central Rural Sanitation Programme.

NREP: National Rural Employment Programme.

RLEGP: Rural Landless Employment Gaurantee Scheme.

- NOTE:
1. The Progress indicated under RLEGP & NREP are inclusive of spill over progress achieved as on date.
  2. The Progress indicated during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 are inclusive of spillover works.
  3. Balance funds under RLEGP of VII plan period have been merged with JRY.

## Appendix 9.7

### Nutrition Programme in Karnataka : Expenditure and Coverage

Item/Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Antici- pated)
<b>A. Supplementary Nutrition Programme</b>													
- Plan Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	147.36	134.92	86.85	142.38	349.00	56.63	380.60	302.32	520.97	514.89	709.12	661.09	1029.90
- Beneficiaries (in '000)	150.00	151.00	256.00	393.00	845.00	1005.00	1014.00	1068.00	1068.00	1124.00	1281.00	1673.00	2013.00
<b>B. Mid-Day Meals Programme</b>													
- Beneficiaries	16.10	15.00	14.23	12.53	11.62	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.24	12.62	11.45	7.10
(No. in lakhs)													
- Expenditure	N.A.	N.A.	308.43	445.65	484.68	544.14	550.83	511.03	540.00	523.60	533.41	566.93	586.13
(Total, Rs.in lakhs)													

Source: Directorate of Women and Children Welfare and Department of Public Instruction

Note: N.A. - Not available



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